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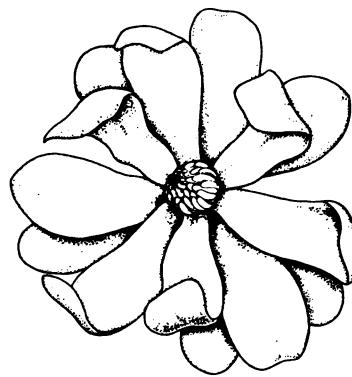
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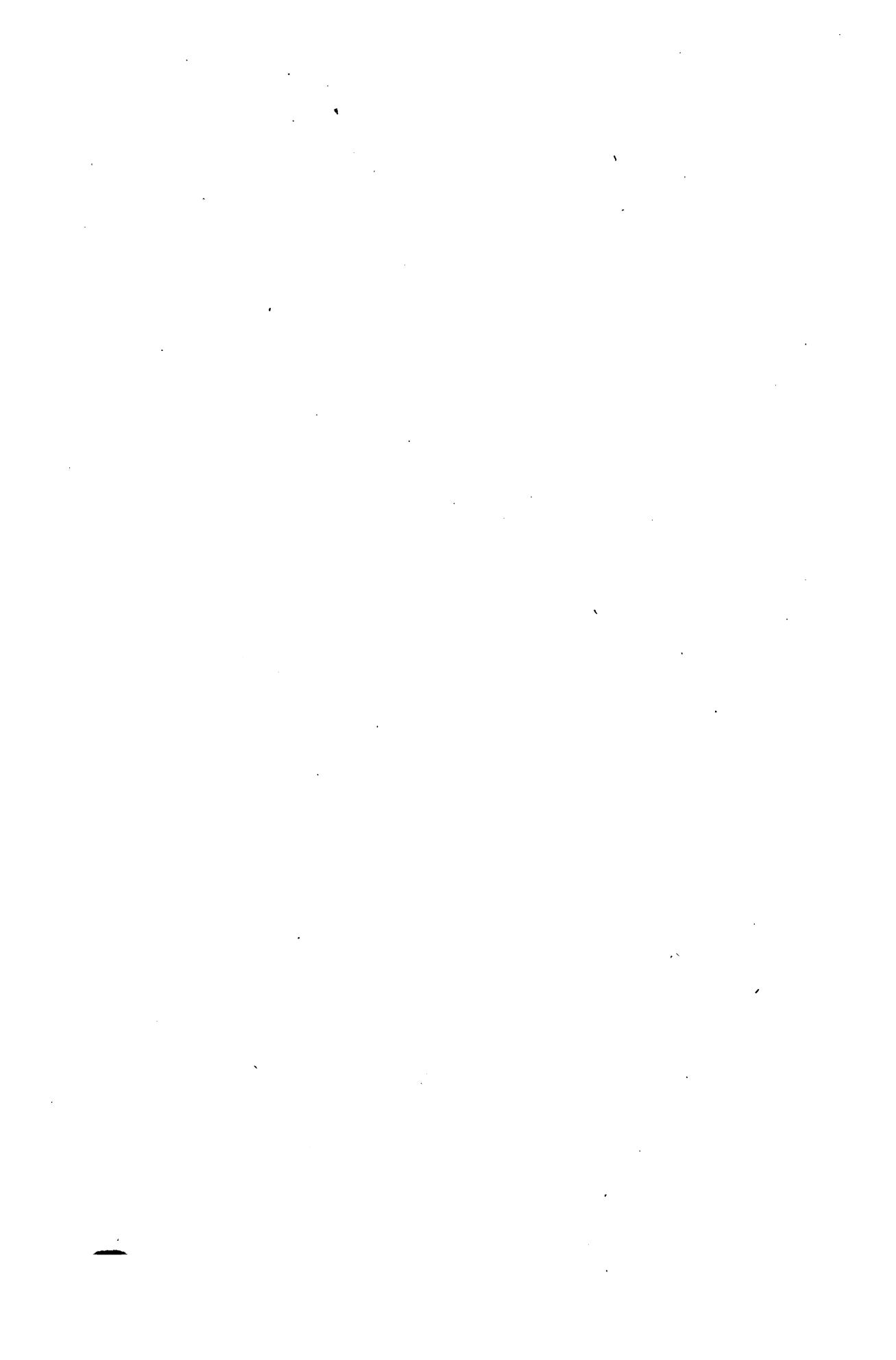


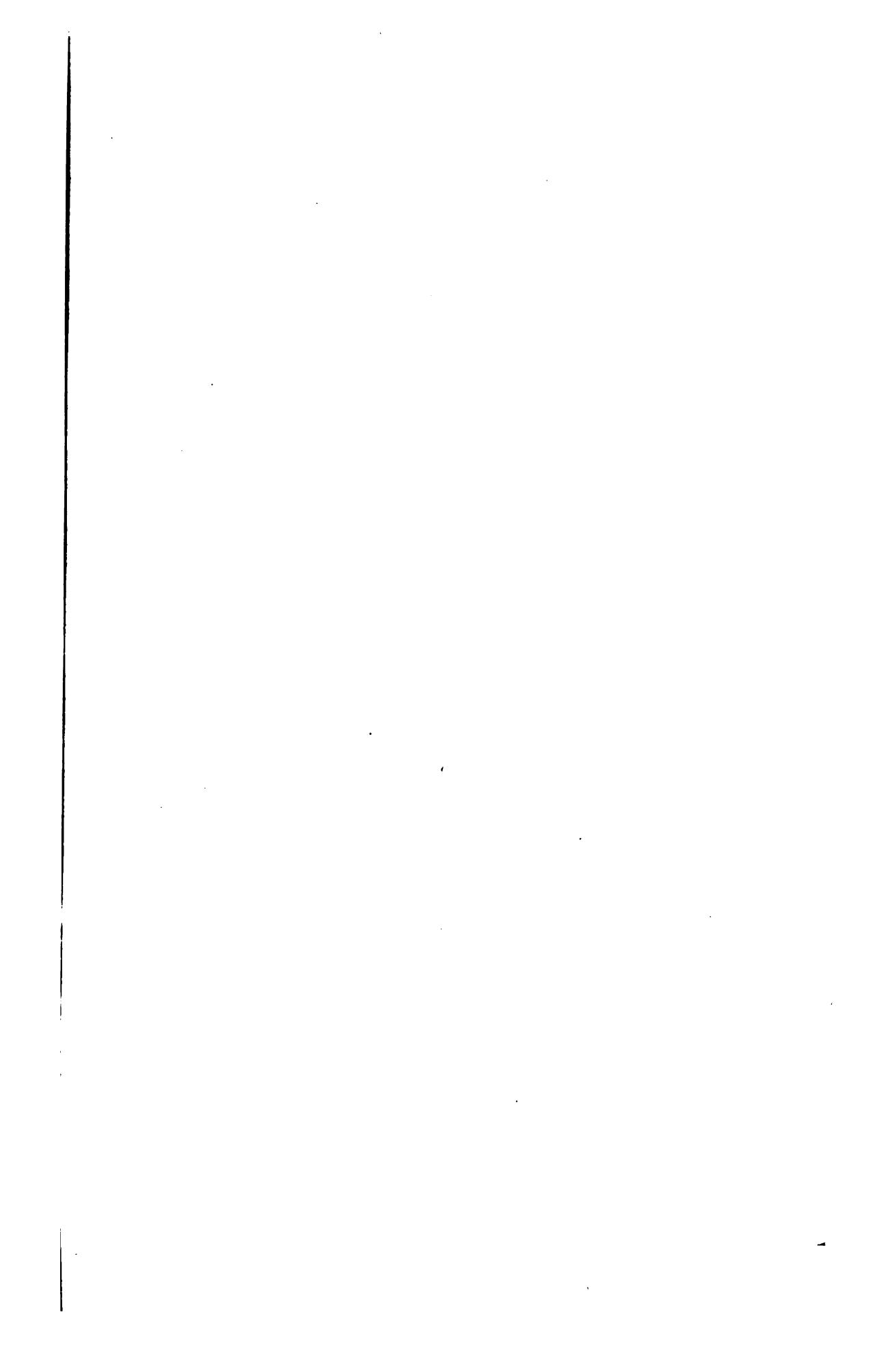
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MONOGRAPHY OF THE GENUS CAMELLIA
BY
THE ABBE LORENZO BERLESE

was first published in French in the year 1838. That same year this fine work was translated into English by Henry A. S. Dearborn, and published by Joseph Breck & Co. of Boston.

As both the French and English editions were very limited, it quickly went out of print, and for many years the first editions have commanded extremely high prices. I have, therefore, undertaken the expense of a reprint of the English edition, which is a faithful copy of the original, in order to give the ever increasing camellia lovers of today an opportunity to learn the methods of cultivation and the description of the 280 varieties of this beautiful flower that were known to camellia lovers in 1838.

This new edition is now available to the public at a reasonable price.

E. A. McILHENNY,
Avery Island, La.



MONOGRAPHY
OF THE
GENUS CAMELLIA,
OR
AN ESSAY
ON ITS
CULTURE, DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION,

ILLUSTRATED BY TWO SYNOPTICAL TABLES: THE FIRST CONTAINING THE NAMES OF
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY VARIETIES, WITH THE COLOR AND FORM OF THE
FLOWERS, THE SPECIES OR VARIETY WHICH HAVE PRODUCED THEM, THE
PLACE OF THEIR ORIGIN, AND THE PERIOD OF THEIR INTRODUCTION
INTO EUROPE; AND THE SECOND PRESENTS TWO ASCENDING
GAMUTS, IN WHICH ARE PAINTED THE SHADES OF COLOR
PECULIAR TO THE KNOWN CAMELLIAS, WITH THEIR
SPECIFIC DENOMINATIONS.

THESE COLORED PLATES OMITTED.—E. A. M.

BY THE ABBE LORENZO BERLESE,
MEMBER OF SEVERAL FRENCH AND FOREIGN LEARNED SOCIETIES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY
HENRY A. S. DEARBORN.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & COMPANY.
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TO

S O U L A N G E B O D I N ,

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PARIS, MEMBER OF
SEVERAL LEARNED SOCIETIES, AND KNIGHT OF SEVERAL ORDERS.

To you, the founder of the most valuable Horticultural establishment in France; to you, who have collected in your vast Green Houses at Fromont, the most precious productions of nature; to you, who, by your writings, intelligence and example, have so powerfully aided in extending the progress of Horticulture; finally, to you, my instructor and collaborator, Soulange Bodin, I consecrate this humble essay, on the monography of the Camellia.

Yes, my friend, I offer to you this work, for I owe it to you; so much have my relations with you, extended and enhanced the pleasures of my life.

This labor was, unquestionably, above my abilities; but your encouragements induced me to undertake it; you will then, I hope, kindly receive, and extend to it your generous patronage.

THE ABBE BERLESE,
Second Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society of Paris, &c.

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TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

FOR an opportunity of reading the work of Abbé Berlése on the *Camellia*, I am indebted to Miss S. Gibbs of Boston, who has recently returned from Europe; and considering it the most interesting and valuable treatise, which has appeared on the characteristics and culture of that magnificent shrub, it has, at her suggestion, been translated, for publication, in the monthly numbers of the *Horticultural Register*, in the full belief, that it would be very acceptable to that portion of my fellow citizens, who are engaged in the ornamental, as well as the useful departments of horticulture.

The highly respectable lady, who, on this occasion, has evinced such a commendable disposition, to extend the bounds of intelligence and promote the happiness and prosperity of those, who participate in the various branches of rural industry, did not require this additional illustration of her enlightened liberality and patriotic zeal, to foster and encourage a refined and exalted taste, for science, letters and the arts; but such renewed demonstrations of her well known beneficent and enlightened views, in relation to the best interests of her country, are as cheering, as they are honorable, and merit the grateful acknowledgments of every American.

Whoever returns from a foreign clime, and brings back a single rare, or valuable seed, plant, or specimen of the arts,—or increases the national fund of human knowledge, by the contribution of the smallest volume, is justly to be considered, as a public benefactor. It was such an interest for the advancement of their country, that induced the illustrious travellers of all ages, to introduce from every portion of the globe, whatever they discovered that was in any manner calculated to accelerate its progress, in the career of improvement. The histories of Greece and Rome are filled with the names of eminent men, who thus distinguished themselves; and all that has been achieved in the march of civilization, since that long and dark period, which succeeded the fall of the great empires of antiquity, is the result of the bold and adventurous spirit, and commanding genius, of a comparatively few individuals, who from age to age, have appeared, as the pioneers of intelligence, important discoveries and useful objects of enterprise.

Alexander directed, that the victors in the public games should be crowned with the leaves of the peach, in honor of Perseus, who first brought that fruit from Asia; Pliny has rendered the Consul, Sextus Papinius forever memorable, by giving him the credit of acclimating the nectarine of Syria, during the reign of Augustus; while the names of Martius, Manilius and Appius are perpetuated, as practical cultivators of the soil, by being given to the celebrated pears and apples, which they introduced from distant regions; and the delicious figs of Carthage, were made known to the Romans, from being presented by Cato to the assembled Senators, to remind them, that they had not only an implacable but near enemy. The most meritorious trophies which Lucullus and Prince Potempkin gained, during their Mithridatic and Turkish campaigns, were the superb varieties of the cherry, which they brought from the shores of the Euxine; and the agricultural work of Mago was deemed the most precious of the spoils, which Scipio transported from the coast of Africa, on the triumphant conclusion of the last punic war.

The author, of the Monography of the Camellia, pursued the only course, by which any branch of the sciences or arts can be brought to the highest state of perfection, or proficiency attained in any moral or physical pursuit. He made the Camellia, a special object of investigation and experiment, for a great number of years, and thereby became so thoroughly acquainted with the character and habits of that plant, as to be eminently qualified to give the necessary information for its successful culture; as well as furnishing a methodical mode of classing and naming the rapidly increasing varieties, from their form, color, and manner of growth.

The work appeared under the sanction of Chevalier Soulange Bodin, who, from the high reputation he has justly acquired, in consequence of the vast extent of theoretical and practical knowledge he has evinced, in all the departments of horticulture; and the exalted positions he has long sustained, as proprietor of the celebrated garden of experiment at Fromont, and Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society of Paris, is a conclusive testimonial, of the respectful consideration, in which the labors of the Abbe Berlese should be held.

Although it is but a few years, since the Camellia has been generally known and cultivated, in the United States, we can present several very splendid collections; and that of Colonel Wilder, in Dorchester, is surpassed by but few in Europe, both as to the variety and number, as he has over 1000 plants, which include 300 species and varieties.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE,
Roxbury, April 26, 1838. }

INTRODUCTION TO THE TRANSLATION.

THE elegance of form, the perfect symmetrical arrangement of the petals, the immaculate purity of the white, the depth and brilliancy of the colors of the red and variegated flowers, the beautiful contrast between these and the dark glossy evergreen foliage, and the neatness and cleanliness of growth of the *CAMELLIA*, must always ensure to this plant a high station in the estimation not of the devotee of horticulture alone, but also of every common observer, who would pass thousands of other floral forms unnoticed and unpraised.

The first sight of the double white or of the fimbriated camellia is sure to attract universal admiration, nor is this admiration merely momentary or soon forgotten, the pleasure is always renewed and increased on more intimate acquaintance.

No wonder then that these plants are eagerly sought after to decorate the greenhouse or the parlour, no wonder that the methods of cultivating them in perfection should be considered desirable, or that they should become an object of such extensive commerce as is the case in Europe, where stocks of 3000 to 6000 plants, in value from 5000 to 20,000 dollars are common amongst individual nurserymen in almost every country.

In introducing the monography of the Abbe Berlese to the reader it is almost unnecessary to premise that it contains not merely the latest, but the only authentic information on the numerous beautiful hybrids, as well as on the new varieties from Japan and China, recently ushered into notice by the patient and liberal efforts of scientific and zealous horticulturists. It is in fact the commencement of a descriptive catalogue of all the varieties that have attracted the attention of amateurs, and which may be easily continued as new ones are produced; a very desirable addition however would be the names of the two plants by admixture of which the different hybrids were produced; this and all other minute information which could be obtained would much increase its value. The foundation and frame work is here, and this can be amplified to suit the taste of the amateur.

The *CAMELLIA* was certainly cultivated in Europe as early as the year

1730, but the then difficulty of its propagation and the total ignorance of its seed, together with the extremely restricted trade to China which existed at that period, rendered the wide dissemination of it almost impossible.

For the next 60 or 70 years it remained a scarce plant and was so little known that its usual appellation was simply *Japonica*; the first appearance of its seed in the nurseries was considered a great rarity and after many experiments a few new and good varieties were raised.

But it was reserved for the modern scientific study of the physiology of plants, which teaches that each bud is certainly a separate plant equivalent under proper treatment to a seed, although differing from it in some points, and for the recent refinements in horticulture by which new varieties are raised, and the rapid increase of plants carried to an almost unlimited extent, to spread amongst the multitude the delight and gratification of beholding and cultivating these perfections of the floral kingdom.

It may well be doubted whether the pursuit and dissemination of any other branch of the arts or sciences has added so much to the general mass of healthful and innocent pleasure enjoyed by the inhabitants of this beautiful earth, or has presented employments for the active mind more alluring from the paths of vice and degradation, than the pursuit and dissemination of Horticulture and Botany.

It is very probable that a more intimate acquaintance with the simply practical experience on Horticultural manipulation which must exist amongst the Chinese may yet add something to our present extensive knowledge on this subject. For even at this day new and charming varieties of the camellia of combinations hitherto unknown to us arrive from that country. Their chrysanthemums are exceedingly beautiful and it is scarcely within five years that any hybrids at all to be compared to them have been produced in Europe. In their Pæonies and tree pæonies they are as yet unrivalled, and if report speaks true many other and more beautiful varieties exist in the interior of the country. Several Altheas (*Hibiscus Syriacus*) recently imported from thence, throw all hitherto known into the shade.

It will be delightful when the spread of the knowledge and consequently of the interest in horticulture shall reach the heads of the extensive commercial establishments in this country; as their ships traverse every sea and their captains would unquestionably exert themselves to procure the rare and beautiful productions of every soil they visit, to add to the pleasure of their owners, and increase the stock of knowledge in their native country. Patience; this time is approaching.

Those who wish to have healthy and luxuriant camellias to ornament the interior of their dwellings should have the following impressions distinct on their minds—

That during the summer the camellia requires complete shade from the sun, and as much air as can be conveniently given.

That the fine dust raised by sweeping rooms will soon fill and choke the *Stomates* or delicate pores on the skin of the leaf, by the unrestrained action of which pores alone the juices of the plant are rendered capable of producing flowers and shoots, it is therefore indispensable that the leaves should always be kept bright and clean, this as much as possible by the action of the rain in summer, and during the winter by the means so well described in this work.

That great and sudden variations of temperature will cause the most promising buds to fall off without disclosing their beauty; this often occurs here where the rooms are heated to a high degree in the depth of winter during the day, and at night the temperature falls nearly to freezing point.

That the earth in which the camellia is planted being constantly watered, the plant must in the course of one season have absorbed all the wholesome nourishment which that earth contained, consequently fresh must be supplied and where the size of the plant requires, a larger pot be substituted.

Good peat earth may with care be procured here, but in default of this every thicket abounds with rich decayed leaf mould the accumulation of years, that of decayed oak leaves is probably the strongest, and may be mixed according to the directions given in the work.

The experienced cultivator who is curious in his composts will hardly require this information, but even to him a little acquisition on vegetable physiology may not be valueless.

In reflecting on the subject of fecundation by the pollens it seems in accordance with the laws of vegetable structure that the first deviation from the regular or normal form of a flower or of any of its parts, should be the precursor of farther deviation.

Thus in the camellia it is evident that the double flowers are produced by the filamentous portion of the stamen becoming expanded and approaching in form to a petal, the nearer this approach to a petal the less is the resemblance to a stamen, until finally the anther with its pollen disappears, and the filament becomes altogether a petal, although in most cases not so perfect in form or growth as the outer row of original and natural ones, even this approach to perfection is gradual, receding as the conversion nears the axis. Hence pollen taken from the stamens with flattened or petaloid filaments, where the conversion has already commenced, will be most likely to produce double flowers.

The maturity of the pollen should also be a subject of attention, in default of experience it may be tested by placing a small portion in a drop of water on the stand of a microscope, if the pollen is fit the grains will

burst almost immediately on immersion and project their granules, this being their process when they adhere to the pistil; should this action not be observed the pollen is either immature or has already become useless; it ripens however very soon after the valves of the anther open. The offspring of the red and white being generally variegated is too evident to require remark, as also that the largest and brightest coloured flowers whose forms are finely developed should be chosen for this purpose.

There are besides many other minutiae, and delicate operations in regard to color, form and manipulation which will readily suggest themselves to those who delight in these experiments, but which at present would not be of sufficient interest to detail.

The study of the foliage, so as to distinguish each variety when out of flower, is of more consequence than may appear at the first glance, and is of much value to aid the judgment in the purchase of plants during that period.

The beautiful order of Ternstræmiaceæ to which the CAMELLIA belong has two representatives indigenous in the Southern States, the *Stuartia Virginica*, a native of the swamps in the lower counties of Virginia and South Carolina, and the *Gordonia lasianthus* or loblolly bay which lines the sea coast from Virginia to Florida. Both these plants produce handsome flowers, and although they will not bear comparison with the camellia in its cultivated state, yet do not fall very far short when contrasted with the single white as it may be imagined in its native wilds, and are extremely interesting, as the resemblance and affinity between them and the camellia is at once striking. They are to be found in some greenhouses in this vicinity, but are rare, and like many other beautiful flowers from the same latitudes are waiting patiently until the diffusion and love of horticulture shall introduce them to the admiration of the inhabitants of the north.

J. E. T.

Boston, Nov. 1838.

PREFACE OF THE AUTHOR.

BEING passionately fond of Botany, I have passed the most delightful moments of my life, in the study of flowers; but was very much embarrassed in making a selection of the kind, to which I should devote my special attention, from the immense series of the vegetable families, which presented their respective beauties to my admiration. At length, after great hesitation, I finally gave the preference to the genus of the Camellia; and in fact, what species of plant is there, which better merits the enlightened and vigilant care of the horticulturist? The elegance of its form, the beautiful verdure of its leaves, and the pure and brilliant color of its large and elegant flowers, sufficiently justify the choice I have made; especially, when not only a vast number of distinguished amateurs have imitated me in this adoption, but there is not a garden, in which this lovely plant has not found a place, and where it sparkles in the first rank of the vegetable population. Every civilized nation immediately adopted the Japanese adventurer, with emulous admiration, and now the Camellia has become a cosmopolite.

But, in consequence of the eagerness which every one has evinced to welcome this beautiful stranger into their conservatories, where it produced numerous varieties, rivalling each other in elegance and splendor, there has resulted a great confusion, which has consequently occasioned much difficulty in appreciating the obtained varieties, and rendered it very desirable to the cultivators, that a convenient mode of classification should be established, to guide them in this new Dædalus. And, how could it be otherwise, when the many different modes of multiplication are considered, which have been discovered by the science of horticulture,—a science, which has been carried to such a high degree of perfection in our day; and also, the facility with which this plant produces seeds, especially in the southern portions of Europe.

Thus, every where, the number of varieties have increased and consequently a confusion in the specific names; so that now the series present a perfect synonymous chaos, which is often left to the decision of the ignorant to reform, and we might say, even sometimes, to the malevolent.

To remedy, as far as possible the evils which have been designated, as well as to benefit all those, who admire and cultivate this lovely plant, which is the object of my constant predilection; and to guide them in their purchases and exchanges, and at the same time prevent them from being deceived, by intentional or involuntary errors, I have undertaken a labor which, it is not improbable, may be deemed above my powers; but I throw myself, with confidence, upon the liberality of all the true friends of horticulture; who will perceive, that in this attempt, to establish a nomenclator, feeble as it is, I have been constantly animated, by a desire to be useful.

My time having been devoted, for twenty years, to the special cultivation of the Camellia, I have obtained, at great expense and labor, probably, the most numerous collection on this continent, although I have carefully excluded all inferior and doubtful varieties.

Having daily studied, with minute vigilance, the progress of nature, in this superb genus, I have made numerous interesting notes on its growth, florescence, fructification and culture; and having arranged them with the greatest possible care, they form the basis of this work, which is now confidently submitted to the amateurs of Flora; and if I shall be so fortunate, as to obtain their suffrages, my ambition will have been entirely gratified.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THIS work is divided into three distinct parts: the first contains a full account of the method of cultivating and multiplying the Camellia; the second, a description of the most elegant varieties, amounting to about two hundred and eighty,—each of which is annexed to a number that has reference to a corresponding one in the two synoptical tables.

For the purpose of being easily understood by all persons, who cultivate and admire the Camellia, a simple and uniform mode has been adopted, in the descriptions, based on the most striking characteristics of the plant,—as the size of the leaves, and the form and color of the buds and flowers. All the irregularities or resemblances, which the varieties present, as well as the synonymes are carefully designated, whenever it has been possible to do so, with certainty.

The buds have been divided, as follows, in conformity to the color of the colycinal scales—which also characterise the more or less facile development of the flowers.

1. Buds with green colycinal scales. Florescence easy.
2. Buds with yellowish colycinal scales. Florescence less easy.
3. Buds with dark col'd colycinal scales. Florescence uncertain or difficult.

The flowers have been divided into simple, semi-double, double, and full.

To prevent any doubt in the mind of the cultivator,—who may often be deceived, with respect to the preceding denominations, the definitions, are here given. By a simple flower is understood, such as have but one rank of Petals; although in some varieties the sexual organs occasionally change to the petalous state. Example, *Camellia, dicanthiflora, insignis*, &c. These latter are flowers, which certain gardeners erroneously call double.

Semi-double are those which have but two rows of petals, with occasionally petalous stamens.

Double flowers are those which have several ranks of petals intermixed, with fertile and apparent petalous stamens, in the centre.

Full flowers have the rows of petals so multiplied, that they have the form of the hundred leaf rose.

The asterisk denotes the distinct species which have been recognized, as such, by botanists; and they are eight in number.



MONOGRAPHY
OF THE
GENUS CAMELLIA.

CHAPTER FIRST.

SECTION 1.—*The Origin and Botanical Characteristics of the Camellia.*

THE name of Camellia, first given, by Forskal, to *Ruellia grandiflora*, was immediately applied by Linnæus, to the beautiful shrub, which is the subject of this work.

Linnæus conferred upon it this name, as a testimony of gratitude to father Camelli, a Jesuit, who, in 1739, imported it from Japan, into Europe.

The following are the botanical characteristics of this plant.

Perianth double: calyx, formed by the union of imbricated, squamose, rounded, concave, coriaceous and caducous bractes; corolla, of from five to seven petals,—rarely nine, equal in number to the bractes, which they exceed much in size, alternating with them, and often united at the base by their claws; stamens numerous, hypogynous, disposed in the form of a crown, filaments filiform, polyadelphian, and sometimes monadelphian, at the base surrounded by ellipsoidal movable anthers; ovary one, oval; styles three to six, more or less connected; capsule trilocular, opening by three valves, trispermus; valve partitioned, debiscent, one triquetrous axis; seeds rare, fleshy, plump, attached to the interior coat of the petitions.

The Camellias are shrubs or trees, indigenous to China, Japan, Cochin China, and the Indies; they are glabrous, evergreen, and eminently remarkable for the beauty of their flowers.

This plant, heretofore placed near the orange, by M. De Jussieu, is now the type of a new family, formed by M. Candolle, the elder, under the name of Camellias, which is composed of the genera *camellia* and *thea*; and which that learned naturalist places between the *ternstræmia* and *olacina*,—

adding, doubtfully, that if the new intermediate genera can be posteriorally united, the two first orders may form but one, for the reason that the *Camellia* only differs from the *ternstræmia* by the seed.

In its native country, the *Camellia* rises to the height of from forty to fifty feet; but in Europe, it rarely exceeds from twenty to twentyfive, and forms a shrub of the most superb appearance, whose persisting foliage, of a glossy green, and splendid flowers, place it, without contradiction, in the first rank, among the plants of our green-houses.

Its branches are numerous, alternate, diverging, reddish when young, but ash-colored and striated in their adult age; the leaves uniformly alternate, large, smooth, generally more or less convex, thick, coriaceous, of a beautiful deep and brilliant green, margins acutely, but not deeply dentated; the flowers, often from two to three inches in diameter, of a bright cherry-red, terminal, on rising from the axils of the leaves of the superior branches; they appear, in this climate, to gladden our sight, in November and March, when the frosts have desolated our gardens; this peculiarity, independently of the extreme beauty, so remarkable in this plant, has been sufficient to claim for it our preference; it may also be added, that if nature had not refused an agreeable aroma, it would be the sovereign of plants, to which no other could be compared, without disparagement.

It has not been considered proper to describe, as a botanist, the transformations which cultivation has produced, in the normal type, (*Camellia Japonica*,) by the attempts to obtain so many and such elegant varieties. There is no one who has paid any attention to horticulture, that is such an entire stranger to the science of botany, as not to be acquainted with those metamorphoses of the stamens and pistils, which constitute the semi-double, double, and full flowers, that are daily produced, in our gardens, among the families of the roses, dahlias and other choice plants.

SECTION 2.—*The Increase of the Varieties of the Camellia by Cultivation, and the Necessity of a Classification.*

The *Camellia Japonica*, as has been stated, was introduced into Europe in 1739, and first ornamented the gardens of England; soon after it passed into Italy, then into France, and at a much later period into Germany. This was the only species known in Europe for fortyseven years; it subsequently

fructified in several countries, and furnished varieties which were long esteemed.

But in 1792, the beautiful varieties of the *White*, the *Variegated*, and *Double Red* appeared at the same time, when, of course, the admiration for the type, immediately diminished.

Since these three first varieties, Japan and China have furnished us with others, equally remarkable, such as the *Incarnata* in 1806, the *Myrtifoli* in 1808, the *Warrata* in 1809, and finally the *Paeoniæ flora*, and the *Pomponia* in 1810.

As several of these varieties, and especially, the three last have fructified in our own gardens, there have been obtained from their legitimate and adulterous unions, varieties and hybrids of the most interesting character. Time, culture and accident have, in their turn, induced these new products to give birth to others, which, without contradiction, equal in merit those which have been received directly from their native countries. This easy mode of reproduction,—by fructification,—having become general, and as the results are continually augmenting, enlightened cultivators are united in their fears, that in the future, the numerous varieties which are daily exposed in the flower market, will soon produce great confusion, and there will be invincible difficulties to direct their course in this floral labyrinth, if a clue is not found to guide them, by establishing an order of classification, which shall quadrate with the demands of horticulture, and the trade in these universally admired shrubs. This fear, in which we equally participate, has encouraged us, to publish our ideas on the subject, and to propose a method which every one can comprehend, and accomplish, so far as our feeble abilities will permit, the object which we have proposed,—that of being useful to horticulture.

For this purpose, we have adopted the most simple and natural mode,—that of dividing the Camellias into two classes, from their general color; viz. *Camellia unicolor*, and *Camellia bicolor*. The first class comprehends the simple colors which are more or less pure and deep; the second contains the mixed colors, more or less determinate and striking. The results of these views is contained in the annexed tables, where are explained, in an abridged manner, all these differences, besides the form, species, or variety of the Camellia, its origin, and introduction into Europe.

The more extensive details are contained in the monography attached to this work; but to understand these tables, it is essential that they should here be preceded, by some information, as to the means we have employed for establishing the names of the different shades of color, which are generally exhibited in the flower of the Camellia.

Our first effort has been directed, to ascertain, what were the relations, which existed between the different shades of the artificial red color, with which different kinds of silk and woollen manufactures are dyed, and between the natural shades of the same red, which the flowers of the Camellia present, in order to apply the same denominations to the latter, which the artists have given to the former; but, notwithstanding our assiduous researches, to discover whether there was any resemblance between these two kinds of colors, we at last thought, that we should have recourse to the painter, who, alone, can seize and imitate the various tones of color, which are so richly displayed by nature; and this thought became a resolution; which was immediately carried into effect. A very able painter, surrounded by the natural samples, which our collection of Camellias abundantly furnished, was employed, as various times, to imitate these colors on paper, and to establish, in precise terms, the specific names of the coloring materials, which he employed, to compose each specimen, in the painted representations.

This labor having been accomplished, we considered it necessary that the result should be submitted to the examination of Mr. Chevreul, one of the most distinguished men in France,—the director of the royal establishment of tapestry at Gobelins, and professor of chemistry in the Museum of Natural History. Mr. Chevreul explained, in his peculiarly lucid and kind manner, all the ramifications of his system of colors, which has been ably developed in a scientific work, that the author will soon publish.

The examination of the system of Mr. Chevreul, has been of infinite service to us, in simplifying our labor, and has induced us to divide our colors into two series, called *gamuts*, containing all the tones and shades, which distinguish the varieties of the Camellia.

We shall develop this attempt for the classification of the varieties of the Camellia, by their colors, after having described the modes of culture and multiplication.

CHAPTER SECOND.

SECTION 1.—*The Cultivation of the Camellia.*

The Camellia of Japan is, incontestably, one of the most beautiful conquests, which horticulture has achieved, during the last century. The magnificent form and appearance of this shrub, the rare elegance of its foliage, the beauty and size of the flowers, the season in which they appear; their variety, their abundance and their duration, are qualities which no other vegetable possesses, in such an eminent degree, and which assign it a distinguished rank, among the most admired plants that are selected, for augmenting our pleasure and gratifying our taste in floriculture. But all these advantages are yet, very far, from being generally appreciated, notwithstanding this plant is every where received, by admirers without number; still it is much to be regretted, by enlightened horticulturists, that it is not more extended, more zeal evinced for its acquisition, and above all, better cultivated.

We daily hear, even well informed persons, observe, that the Camellia is a very difficult plant to manage, and that it is too dear; or that it requires green-houses, especially appropriated to it, and that it is very expensive to preserve them; while others abandon them because they have not a sufficient extent of ground for their accommodation, or a gardener sufficiently well educated to superintend their cultivation; and finally, many of those, who undertake their culture, soon give it up, because they do not succeed in making them bloom freely, and in the most perfect manner.

Devoted, for twenty years to the special culture of the Camellia, we are emboldened by the experience acquired, during that long lapse of time, to attempt the removal of all these enumerated difficulties, by describing, as far as our feeble abilities will permit, the manner in which this plant can be easily cultivated, preserved, multiplied, and made to bloom annually.

Although the Camellia is a shrub of a rustic nature, and does not require an elevated temperature, nor an extraordinary rich soil for its vegetation; although it can accommodate itself to all expositions; still it is better to be sheltered; and notwithstanding it can endure considerable cold, without perishing, yet, to enable it to acquire a vigorous vegetation, and blossom

abundantly every year, as well as to subject it, with success, to the various modes of multiplication, there are the following principal conditions, which are essential; in the first place, the soil in which it is to be cultivated, and which is, generally loam, vegetable mould or peat; but there is some difficulty in the choice of the composts and the mode of admixture; and for the benefit of the horticulturist, we shall extend our remarks on this subject, which is so very important to the successful results of their labors. By a good soil, we mean that mould or peat soil, which contains the largest portion of decayed vegetable and animal matter. It should be light, sandy, does not soil the fingers, and is of a chestnut brown, or deep fawn color. Such, in particular, are those of Sanois and Meudon, in the environs of Paris, as will be perceived by the following analysis.

Peat soil of Meudon.

Siliceous sand,	62 00
Vegetable matter,	20 00
Earth,	16 00
Carbonate of lime,	0 80
Soluble matter,	1 20
	—
	100 00

Peat soil of Sanois.

Silex,	43 80
Lime, carbonate,	7 10
Salts, diliquescent,	1 10
Earth,	31 70
Iron, magnetic,	0 13
Matter not yet decomposed,	13 25
Loss of apparent foreign substances,	2 92
	—
	100 00

The portions not decomposed or deliquescent salts, have yielded by an exact analysis,

Silex,	2 00
Carbonate of Lime,	15 00
Sulphate of lime,	10 00
Muriate of lime and magnesia,	8 00
Animal matter,	12 00
Loss and water,	53 00
	100 00

The mould or peat soil of Palaiseau, Beauregard, Longjumeau, Vincennes, &c., is rejected, as too light, and as containing less earth than the others. The two preceding are preferred, and especially that of Chapellen-Serval, which being richer in earth, they preserve for a longer time their fertilizing qualities, and are less subject to loss by rains and irrigations. The most objectionable is that of Fontainebleau, which is taken from low and marshy places, and whose color is of a dull and faded black, which indicates sufficiently the presence of turf, and renders this soil so compact and hard, that it is difficult for the roots of delicate plants to penetrate it. There is a still greater inconvenience, arising from its turf nature, for when dry it becomes so hard that it is impermeable to water.

When a selection has been made, of one of the varieties of peat, which have been named, as the most suitable to the nature of the beautiful plant, which engages our attention, it should be cut into little pieces, about three inches square, and exposed to a free circulation of air, in a shaded position. The preference given to this substance arises, from its being light, substantial, and the length of time it retains its nourishing qualities. It is easily permeable to water, when it has not been dried too much, absorbs and retains a sufficient quantity of aqueous particles, admits of a free ramification of the roots, readily absorbs the atmospheric gases, and finally, remains for a long time endowed with the principle of fermentation, according to the quantity of subterranean gas disengaged, and the dissolution of the carbonic acid, so essential to vegetation.

We shall not speak of the peats of Gand, Turens, Anvers and Bruxelles, which are of a fawn color; they are the best of all those with which we are acquainted.

When natural peat soil cannot be procured, a substitute to a certain extent, can be factitiously formed, which answers very well, and to which we give the name of compost, in conformity to the practice in England, where various kinds are so ably prepared.

Take natural rich and substantial loam, from pastures, or grass fields, with the turf, light mellow virgin soil from the forest, with all the roots and herbaceous plants with which it is covered, and rotten leaves; mix these well together in equal parts, and form a conical heap so that the rain water may easily run off; this pile of compost is left in the open air, often dug over and repiled up, so as to be operated upon by the atmospheric gases which surround it, and a kind of fermentation, until it becomes a homogeneous mass, which requires nearly a year, when it is fit for use, and affords an excellent equivalent for natural peat soil.

In England, where proper peat soil is rare, some of the ablest cultivators, such as the Loddiges, Swet, and Young, rear Camellias in a mellow natural loam, filled with vegetable substances, in a state of decomposition, mixed with a certain quantity of turf and fine sand; others, as Bayswater, employ a mixture of turf, naturally sandy soil, and a certain quantity of very old barn manure, reduced to an earthy state; and there are some, as is the case with Mr. Henderson, a Scotch cultivator, who is very celebrated for his splendid collection of Camellias, who make use of a compost formed of light loam, fine river sand, and thoroughly decomposed leaves.

In Italy they use soil taken from the forests, mixed with decomposed leaves.

In those parts of Germany where peat soil can not be procured, it is replaced by a compost, formed of one third turf and two thirds of virgin earth, that is a little sandy, but well filled with decayed vegetable matter.

But whatever soil or compost is used, for the Camellia, it is necessary that it should be well pulverized and cleared of all stones, shells and pieces of wood; but if it is natural peat soil, take care not to imitate those unskilful and ignorant gardeners, who pass it carefully through a sieve, by which inappropriate operation, it is deprived of a quantity of small roots, and

other vegetable substances, which by gradually decaying, furnish, for a long time, successively prepared new aliment for the plants.

Before using peat soil, for repotting, it is best to break up the large lumps with a mallet, or what is still better a little flail, for the purpose of separating and removing the strong roots and stones; it is then passed through a coarse hurdle, or the little lumps may be pulverized, by rubbing them with the fingers. The soil thus prepared, is immediately used. Only the earth or compost which is to be employed, for seeds, cuttings and layers should be passed through a sieve.

SECTION 2.—*Repotting.*

The spring is the most favorable season for repotting the Camellia. This operation should be performed immediately after florescence, and before the sap begins to be in activity, which is generally, towards the end of March. It may be done, however, in the autumn, or even between the two periods of the flow of sap, which is in June or July. This process is performed by removing the shrubs into pots about an inch deeper, and broader, than those in which they have been growing. The time for doing it, is when the ball of earth, which surrounds the roots, is a little dry. As much of the old earth should be removed, as possible, by the fingers. All the dead and wounded roots should be carefully extirpated. As it is very essential, to the future health of the plant, that the water which is used in irrigation, should rapidly flow off, it is necessary that the bottom should be filled with little pieces of broken pots, or what is better a quantity of coarse sand or gravel, which prevents the water from remaining too long. We have been in the habit of scattering, very lightly, quick lime, over the pile of peat soil, or compost, which we use for repotting, as long experience has proved to us, that this mineral body, prudently employed, gives a remarkable activity to the vegetable qualities of the soil, with which it is incorporated.

We do not insist on the dimensions of the pots, which should be used for the Camellia, as that is an affair of taste and experience; but we should deny as an unwarrantable assertion which is often repeated, that small pots are best. Some horticulturists pretend, that to make this plant flourish well, the roots should be restrained by a small pot; but the persons who practise this method, have fallen into an error, which it is easy to refute, from the greater

number and success of those, who cultivate the Camellia in large pots, boxes, and even the unconfined earth. There are two reasons which induce our nursery men to raise the Camellia in small pots: first because they occupy less space in the green-house, do not require so much compost to repot them, and they are more easily handled; and secondly, being often obliged to confide the watering of the plants, to inexperienced and careless persons, they pour on the water without discretion, which occasions great losses, as the large pots retain the humidity, much longer than the small, which has the same effect upon the plants, as too great a quantity of aliment upon the human body, and produces a true indigestion, which immediately kills the Camellia, after having produced disease in the roots, from being long immersed in that humidity, which they are no longer capable of absorbing. But, as with a little skill, all these inconveniences can be obviated, there cannot be a doubt, that the Camellia, will succeed better in large pots, where the roots can easily extend themselves, than in those of small size, in which they are confined and compelled to be folded over, and entangled with each other.

As soon as the Camellia has been repotted, it should be abundantly watered and returned to the green-house, whenever this operation takes place immediately after the period of florescence; and the temperature should be from 50 to 60 degrees during the day, and from 50 to 54 during the night; but at other times it will be sufficient to place it in the shade for a few days, after it has been watered. The increased warmth of the green-house, at this period, causes the plants to throw out long and slender roots, and as the heat of the sun increases daily in its intensity, it is indispensable, that the green-house should be covered, with linen or cotton cloths, or thin mats, during the time the rays of the sun fall upon the glass; for without this precaution, the young shoots and leaves would be scorched and spotted.

SECTION 3.—*Irrigation, and the kind of water most proper for that operation.*

It is a principle in horticulture, that exotic plants, with persistent leaves, and which, in our green-houses are in almost a constant and more or less active state of vegetation, according to the temperature of the air, require, even in winter, a certain degree of humidity, sufficient to afford aliment to

the leaves and roots. This is not the case with exotic plants, which have caducous leaves; these plants during the time they are in repose, scarcely require any water. The *Camellia* being a plant with persistent leaves, likes almost a constant humidity, and especially in summer. Frequent waterings, during the hot season, powerfully contribute, to reanimate and sustain its beautiful appearance. But the second effort of vegetation having terminated, when the new wood is almost matured, which is generally the case by the middle of August, and the buds are formed then, until the period of the next florescence, the distribution of water becomes difficult and requires great attention; for the health of the plant chiefly depends upon the care with which this is done. Too little, or not enough humidity, has the like injurious effects. The roots either become dry or rot, the whole plant languishes, the leaves, buds and flowers fall off, and finally it dies. The first consideration then, is the knowledge of adopting the proper mean between humidity and dryness, especially during the period that the *Camellia* remains in the green-house.

But what then, is this proper mean which is most congenial to the *Camellia*? What is the quantity of water which it requires? At what hour of the day should it be given? What kind of water is best? All these questions are of great importance, but easily resolved. We have said that, generally, the *Camellia* likes almost a constant humidity; but still there should not be given, a great quantity of water at a time; it is only essential to repeat the watering often, in order to keep the earth always in that state of humidity, which is sufficient to maintain the fermentation, but by no means so great, as to prevent it; which would inevitably be the case, if the water is too copiously supplied. As to the hours of the day, which are the most favorable for watering the *Camellia*, we can only say, they must depend on the seasons, and especially on the temperature of the external air. In the winter, whether the pale and feeble rays of the sun appear to gladden the sad and dreary aspect of nature, or that she is long deprived of them, as is most common, it is necessary during those short and cold days, to water this plant, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, in order that the earth may have time to regain its heat, by permitting the evaporation of a portion of its humidity. If the *Camellia* is watered in the evening, the coolness of the night joined to that of the water, arrests the progress of the sap, and there

being no evaporation, the fall of the buds is the inevitable consequence of such an untimely operation. In the summer, on the contrary, when the Camellia is in the open air, it should be watered in the evening, because the water contributes to maintain the coolness of the earth during the night, and the plant bathed in this congenial humidity, recovers from the absorbing effects of the ardent heat of the day.

It is not sufficient, however, to moisten the roots of the Camellia. When the temperature of the green-house rises too high, which often happens, during the months of May and June,—for our advice is, to leave the Camellia in the green-house until the end of June,—the leaves of this plant require, that the salutary humidity in which they delight, should be given to them at that time, when they are exposed, in the shade to the open air. A syringe or hand pump is made use of, to cause the water to fall upon the leaves of the Camellia in fine drops like a gentle shower of rain. The water should be of a medium temperature. This mode of watering, which is so beneficial to the Camellia, when it is in the green-house, in the latter part of the spring, is still more so, if it is frequently done in summer, when this shrub is exposed to the open air. We think it also very beneficial, at this time to water the surrounding ground on which the plants stand, to restore to the air, a part of its elasticity, and to the plants those vapors from which they derive their aerial nutriment.

But although the waterings properly attended to, have a favorable effect on the vigor of the Camellia, yet if they are too long neglected, the contrary result is produced from the aridity of the earth in the pots, which is the consequence of such omissions. A too great dryness of the earth, attacks this shrub in its roots, and when that is the case, there are no means of arresting the evil. Peat earth, on becoming dry, is incapable of absorbing water, or if it permits its passage, it is only in the form of an infiltration, and does not take place except when the water meets no obstacle and passes through the pot, without refreshing the roots of the perishing plant. The Camellia, when the waterings have been long neglected, does not exhibit any symptoms of suffering, but is soon despoiled of its leaves; the wood becomes shrivelled and stunted, the buds fall off, and death speedily follows.

To restore the Camellia to life, when this evil is not incurable, it is necessary immediately to repot it, giving to it fresh earth, cutting it down short,

and placing it under glass in a hot-bed, moderately hot, depriving it of the air and sun, and watering it very moderately and only by degrees; above all, do not soak the plant, with the ball of earth on it, in water, as is the practice with some gardeners; this sudden transition is very injurious, and will complete that destruction which the dryness of the earth had commenced. Another mode of saving the plant, is to put it in the open ground, under the protection of glass, where it more promptly acquires its primitive vigor.

The waters of fountains and wells, when they are selenitical or calcarious, and even those of rivers, as they are often charged in their course with various salts, are all injurious to the vegetation of the Camellia; and if any of them are used, they should previously remain exposed to the action of the sun for at least twentyfour hours. Rain water is preferable, and has a salutary influence on the health of the Camellia. Not being saturated with any of the saline principles, possesses the property of easily dissolving those salts which are contained in the earth in which the plant is placed, and are of the character which penetrate its tissue.

But the best waters for the camellia, are those of swamps, morasses and bogs, which have been continually exposed to the influence of the sun and air. These waters containing, in abundance, the principles of nutrition, especially when they are found mixed with the detritus of vegetable and animal bodies, which furnish a certain quantity of carbon and azote, act in a wonderful manner upon the voracious organs of the Camellia; but these waters should only be employed in the summer, when the shrub is exposed to the open air. In winter, and when the plants are in the green-house, they should be moistened with pure water, which has remained for several days in a cistern, situated in a corner of the green-house.

SECTION 4.—*The removal of the Camellia from the green-house into the open air.*

The period of removing the Camellia from, and returning it to the green-house, as well as the exposition, which is given to it, during the summer, have a great influence on the health of the plant in winter. From the experience of several years, we have ascertained that the period when it should be removed from the green-house, is that, when it has completely

finished its first growth,—when the new wood is ripe, and when the buds have all appeared, which generally arrives at the end of June. The Camellia does not like the full influence of the sun's rays, but on the contrary is pleased with a shady position and a free circulation of air. A northern exposure, where the first beams of the rising sun fall upon it, is the most eligible. If placed in a sunny position the buds are too rapidly formed, and the florescence is less beautiful, even if they are complete in their development. The same precaution is to be observed in removing the Camellia from the green-house, as with all other plants, which are there cultivated. The most important, is a shady and airy position; the most congenial kind of protection from the sun is a live hedge or a range of cedars, (*Thuya Orientalis* or *Arbor Vitæ*), placed from eight to ten feet apart. The latter have the advantage of offering, by their evergreen foliage, the most desirable kind of protection, and have also a beautiful appearance, as by proper management, they can be made to form a sufficiently compact screen. With such a protected position, neither the injurious effects of the violence of the sun's rays, the winds, rain storms, or even the ravages of frost are to be feared.

We are in the habit of allowing to the Camellia, the advantages of such an exposition, until the end of August. Early in September, this plant should be exposed to the influence of the sun, during a greater portion of the morning, and even until near noon, and be so left, until it is returned to the green-house. This warm exposure confirms the last efforts of vegetation, consolidates the buds, and thus insures to the cultivator the pleasure he anticipated, as the reward for all the cares he had bestowed, on this admired plant.

The restoration of the Camellia to the green-house.—The heavy rains of autumn, which are cold and frequent, enervate the Camellia, and always render the success of a complete and satisfactory florescence doubtful. The plants should, therefore, be restored to the green-house as soon as the rainy season commences, and especially, as the nights become cold, although the days may still be warm, for this remarkable difference of temperature, is injurious to the shrubs and should, therefore, induce the amateur to restore them early in October, or later if the season is mild; and he should always select the most pleasant day, for this operation.

SECTION 5.—*The proper kind of green-house for the Camellia.*

The Camellia being a rustic shrub, it prospers sufficiently well in all kinds of green-houses; but to render its florescence abundant and beautiful, it should be kept in a medium temperature, and placed, as near as possible to the light. Those plants which possess great vigor, and are from six to seven feet in height, flourish every where, if they are not checked, by accidental circumstances, as is frequently the case, with those, which have a lower exposition. But the young plants, which have recently been produced by grafting, or which are not more than a foot high, as well as all the delicate and rare species, require a brilliant light to bloom well. It is true, that such a position offers serious inconveniences, and among others, a stroke of the sun in the spring, which at any moment may scorch and injure the health of the plants. But these accidents can be prevented, by extending daily, about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, cloths over the glass and withdrawing them, as soon as the sun disappears from the green-house.

The double roofed green-houses, which are called *English* or *Chinese*, are excellent for small Camellias; but they do not present an agreeable appearance; still it is well to have one of them, to make the Camellia flourish, until the period it comes into flower, when it can be removed to the large green-houses.

The green-house for the Camellia should be furnished, like all others, with a stove or furnace, well built of masonry, the funnel of which should be of brick and of a square form, placed in the interior, against one of the walls; —that in front is most usually selected for the purpose. The entrance to the furnace should be on the outside, so that the fire can be attended to, without entering the green-house. This precaution is very necessary to prevent the smoke from being admitted, as its injurious influence is irreparable; the fall of the leaves and buds being the immediate consequences.

The confined heat of the green-house produces a vapor, which attaches itself to the ceiling, glass and walls, where it is condensed and falls in drops upon the plants. This concentrated vapor, is injurious to the Camellias which receive it, if they are suffered thus to remain, for any considerable time. In order to promptly remove it, it is useful, when the exterior atmosphere will permit, to open some of the sashes, and kindle, at the same time,

a fire in the furnace, to temper the fresh admitted air. If this mode is impracticable, in consequence of the intensity of the cold, it must be attempted to remove the moisture, where it is collected on the glass, by the use of cloths, fastened to a staff. When it is necessary to keep up the fire for a long time, on account of the cold, it must not be forgotten to water the Camellias, which are near the furnace and funnel, and even all the others, if it is requisite; for if the earth becomes too dry, it causes, as we have experienced, irreparable disasters.

SECTION 6.—*The ventilation and temperature of green-houses.*

The air being one of the most indispensable elements, to the prosperous condition of plants, it is requisite that it be temperate and circulate freely in the green-house. An active, dry and cold air is injurious to the Camellia; while a humid and warm air is favorable to its vegetation. A thermometer, therefore, should be placed in the green-house to regulate its temperature; and although the Camellia may be exposed to some degrees of cold, without suffering; still to render its florescence certain and perfect, it is necessary that it should enjoy a temperature, of from 45 to 50 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

As long as the exterior atmosphere, is near those degrees,—which should be indicated by a good thermometer exposed to the north in the garden, the doors and sashes of the green-house may be left open; but they should be carefully watched and shut as soon as the external temperature descends to only ten or twelve degrees above the point of congelation.

It is useful to give air to the Camellias every morning, even when the weather is a little cold, if the sun is bright above the horizon. As the leaves of the Camellia, present quite a large, shining, porous and slightly humid surface, they attract the dust, which is continually circulating in the green-house, and soon become covered with it. These foreign bodies prevent the exercise of their absorbent functions, or rather, obstruct the pores, which are destined to inspire the surrounding nutritious gases, as well as to expire those which are disengaged from the plant. It is therefore necessary, that from time to time, during the winter, this dust should be removed from the plants. The following are the modes of doing it.

Some persons wash the leaves with a piece of sponge; but while the

sponge, if it is not continually cleansed, absorbs the dust of the leaves, and communicates it to those to which it is successively applied, it also leaves a little humidity on them, which immediately collects the dust again.

The best method is, to use a small piece of fine and dry linen, or cotton cloth with which the leaves are to be lightly and carefully rubbed; they immediately acquire all their natural lustre and present a renewed appearance of health and vigor.

While the Camellia is in the green-house, and even when in the open air, a kind of moss, which is often produced by the quality of the water used in irrigation, is formed, which covers the superior surface of the earth in the pots. It is, therefore, necessary, when the plants are removed from, or restored to the green-house, that this moss should be carefully taken off, and with it as much of the earth as possible, which is to be replaced, with such, as has been prepared, for the purpose, in the manner, that has been described, and which has a vivifying effect on the plants.

SECTION 7.—*The insects which are injurious to the Camellia.*

The Camellia is attacked, both, when in the green-house, and exposed to the open air, by several small insects, which are the *aphides*, (plant lice,) *formicæ*, (ants,) *kermes*, (a small beetle of the coccus genus,) *cochineal*, (also a beetle of the coccus genus,) &c.

It is not an easy task to destroy these various kinds of insects, and the process we shall describe requires great care and attention.

The Aphides are developed early in the spring; they attach themselves to the most tender shoots, and cover them so completely, that the bark seems to have changed its color; and are constantly pumping the abundant sap, with which the young branches are filled, and they consequently languish. The leaves fade and soon perish, if the insects are not either removed by the cultivator, rains or certain winds which are fatal to them. They are readily destroyed by burning tobacco in the green-house, washing the infected branches with soap suds, or, what is still better, crushing them with the fingers.

Although it is said, that the *formicæ* live at the expense of the *aphides*, we believe there are some of the species, which are nourished by the tender twigs of the Camellia; besides, their numerous progeny is very inconveni-

ent, especially when they form their habitations, as is sometimes the case, in the Camellia pots. Green-houses can be readily cleared of these insects, by partly filling small phials with honey and water, which they are thus induced to enter, in vast numbers, where they are drowned.

The Kermes,—commonly called the orange-bug, which is often seen on the leaves and bark of the young branches, and the cochineal, which attaches itself to the new shoots, and in the axils of the young leaves, draw out all the sap. These enemies are to be destroyed, by visiting the Camellia often, early in the morning, and crushing them with a small flat piece of wood.

Earth worms, easily enter the pots, disturb the roots and decompose the compost. The method of preventing them from entering the pots consists, in placing a piece of slate under each, supporting them on planks, or making a bed of fine gravel, or river sand, two or three inches thick, on which they are to stand.

When these worms are in the ball of earth, which surrounds the roots, and they cannot be extirpated, by removing it from the pot, they may be compelled to leave it, by watering once or twice the roots with a slight decoction of tobacco. We have employed, with success, a very slight solution of quick lime: but this method, if it is not performed with great precaution, will completely destroy the most delicate roots, when the plant invariably perishes.

SECTION 8.—*Florescence of the Camellia and manner of forcing it.*

The natural epoch of the florescence of the Camellia is, generally, from the month of December, until the end of March. Still, by an artificial culture, to which it readily yields, if it is desired to calculate the phases of its vegetation and follow its progress, plants may be made to bloom, in succession, from the commencement of September, to the end of April. The best course to be pursued, to insure success, in this extra-natural culture, is as follows.

When it is desired, that a plant should bloom in September, its vegetation should be excited, at least a month earlier than common. For this purpose, in the month of February, the plants, which have not any flower bud, and which are in a vigorous and sufficiently forward condition, should be selected and repotted, in the manner which has been described, if it is neces-

sary, and then placed in a position, where the heat can be augmented, in order that they may by this artificial means commence vegetation promptly and finish their first growth, a month sooner than usual. They are to be removed from the green-house, by the end of May, instead of the close of June and placed in a less shady exposition, than is the general custom.

In April, the plants which give indications of blooming, should be retained in a green-house, which must be ventilated, during the day, but closed at night; and they must be protected, against the solar rays, by means of cloths, or light mats, and kept in a uniformly temperate and equal atmosphere. In proportion as the exterior air diminishes in temperature, that within must be elevated. By this mode of culture, if it is well conducted, abundant and beautiful flowers will be obtained, in the month of September. Besides those plants, which are ready to bloom, may be placed toward the end of this month, in a hot bed which is kept moderately warm,—care being taken to screen them from the sun, and give them air in the day time, and they will continue to bloom in succession.

When it is desirable to retard the florescence of the Camellia, all the operations which have been described, are but to be performed a month later, to make them bloom naturally; and by the means of a less elevated artificial atmosphere, but which, however, is constantly equal, the development of the flowers may be retarded for several weeks.

SECTION 9.—*Means of preventing the buds from falling off.*

To prevent the fall of the buds,—a natural desire of the horticulturists—and induce the Camellia to bloom abundantly every year, it is necessary to attend constantly and in the most faithful manner to its culture, especially from the time of repotting, to the development of the flowers. We shall not repeat, what has been said upon repotting, but add: first, that it is indispensable, immediately after that operation, to keep the Camellia in a temperature, of from 58 to 65 degrees, during the day, and from 54 to 58 in the night; second, that as soon as the young shoots have terminated their development, during which they are still in a herbaceous state, it is requisite to increase the heat of the green-house from 68 to 77 degrees during the day, and from 58 to 65 in the night. This augmentation of temperature, causes the buds to appear more readily, in greater abundance, and more vig-

orous. We have observed, that if nature is not aided, at this period, by an increase of heat, the new shoots, being left in a too low temperature, are suddenly checked and become hardened, before their natural maturity is completed. In this conjuncture, the development of the buds becomes more difficult, in consequence of the hardness of the wood, and is not effected until a later period; they are often, from this cause, less numerous, and very imperfect; and besides, they fall off, on the first change of temperature. It is probable, that this fatal accident is in consequence of their no longer receiving that lacteous nourishment, from the herbaceous shoots which contributes so powerfully to produce, and firmly attach them to the branch, which they are destined to embellish, at a later period.

When the buds are perfectly formed,—which is, as has been said, in about three weeks after the first effort of the plant to throw out new shoots—care must be taken, to diminish, gradually, the heat of the green-house, until the period, when the Camellias are removed into the open air; which is usually towards the end of June.

Finally, being placed in its summer exposition, the Camellia demands the strictest observance, of all those directions, which were given in the fifth section.

But those directions, however well attended to, will not prevent the fall of the buds, if it is neglected to keep the plant in *a uniformly equal temperature*, of between 47 and 50 degrees during the day, and 43 and 45 in the night, from the first of October, until the end of March. We designedly insist upon the necessity of a strict attention to this uniformly equal temperature, because, that in fact, whether the Camellia is kept, during the rigorous season, in a constant temperature of but from four to six degrees above the freezing point of 32, by only permitting the heat to be augmented by the exterior atmosphere; or whether the temperature of the greenhouse is always maintained up to between 54 and 60, this double difference, remaining constantly the same, cannot in either case be injurious to the florescence. In the first it will be only later and in the second more precocious; but if, in the last hypothesis, the artificial heat, is, for even a short period, too violent, in consequence of the furnace being badly managed, the plant will bloom well, it is true, but, not having enjoyed a constantly uniform temperature, in the green-house, up to the usual period of its removal, it languishes, loses

its leaves, and often, it is not in the power of the horticulturist, to prevent it from perishing. Such is the fate of the forced *Camellia*, which are destined to decorate our saloons in winter, and furnish the tribute of their brilliant flowers, during the season of magnificent entertainments.

An equality of temperature is therefore, essential, for the preservation of the buds. A too sudden change, whether it arise from the momentary introduction of cold air into the green-house, at the time when the heat is up to from 54 to 60 degrees, or from a too great elevation of the temperature, to from 60 to 65, too suddenly introduced, when the thermometer, indicates but 32 degrees; both of these sudden and violent transitions produce the same results,—the fall of the buds: the reason appears to us evident.

When the buds are near expanding into blossom, a mild and continued heat causes them to advance rapidly, the vegetation of the *Camellia*, being then confined to only this part of the plant. If then, to an excessive elevation of the atmosphere, there succeeds a considerable reduction of the heat, the sap, operated upon by this sudden change, is checked; the buds no longer receiving nourishment, as abundantly as before, they become dry and fall.

A physiologist cannot fail to notice, with deep interest, how powerfully the heat and cold, instantaneously acts, upon the buds, when they have reached a certain degree of development. The slightest difference of temperature affects them considerably.

The necessity then, cannot be too earnestly insisted upon, of keeping the heat of the green-house, at all times very near the same degree of elevation. In the spring, this regularity is less necessary, because there is nothing to be feared from such sudden transitions, and the solar heat is daily increasing; but, in winter, the atmospheric variations, being so frequent and instantaneous, and the life of the plants being confided to artificial means, it can be easily conceived, that much greater vigilance is necessary to regulate, according to the circumstances, the temperature which they require.

To act in conformity to these established principles, it is necessary to have two thermometers in the green-house, one being placed on the rear and the other on the front wall, and to examine them attentively several times every day. When the temperature falls as low as 38, the doors and sashes should be immediately closed; and if, notwithstanding this precaution, the

thermometer does not indicate a proper heat, a little fire must be kindled in the furnace; but care must be observed not to elevate the temperature either too suddenly, or too high; from 38 to 41 degrees of constant heat is better than 54 which is irregular and interrupted. We do not open our doors, only when the exterior air is of a congenial temperature, or when the sun shines on the superior sashes of the green-house, and the interior heat has arisen to from 50 to 54 degrees. It should be recollected, that this plant is like a watch, which requires to be daily wound up, by a regular process and not at various times and by jerks.

We have seen the buds fall, within fortyeight hours from a hundred beautiful Camellias, which were enclosed in a green-house, in consequence of the temperature of 60 degrees, to which the plants had been accustomed for many days, having been allowed to fall as low as 38. It can readily be conceived, that such extraordinary change of temperature, should disorganize the ascending progress of the sap, and cause the most fatal consequences.

Finally, to prevent the buds from falling, there is still another very simple method, which was made known to us, by the late M. Cels, and which we have practised often with success. It consists in placing the Camellia filled with buds, upon a moderately warm hot bed, four feet broad and three feet in depth, covered with a glazed sash, and put in fermentation by fresh horse manure, or dry leaves, well pressed down. The manure should be put in the interior of the bed for the evaporation produced by these confined substances, is injurious to the florescence. The Camellias when placed in this hot bed, are managed in the same manner, as those in the green-house; that is, giving them air, whenever the exterior temperature will permit, and covering them with mats during the night; if it freezes, the coverings are doubled and kept on until there is a change to mild weather. The air is then gradually admitted and they are moderately watered. In relation to this subject we can relate a sufficiently curious fact.

We saw, in the rigorous winter of 1829 and 1830, M. Cels, confine, under the sashes of a hot bed, which were covered with mats and straw, the most beautiful white and striped Camellias in full bud, and leave them thus deprived of air and light, during the whole winter, and when the hot bed was opened, although the humidity poured out in clouds and seemed to

drown the plants, nearly all the buds were uninjured, perfectly fresh, well nourished, and some of them beginning to bloom, and all of them in a few days were admirably developed.

It is here proper to mention some varieties of the *Camellia*, whose buds expand into blossom with difficulty and but very rarely, in consequence of the multiplicity of the petals, which are contained in them: they are the *Camellia Dorsetti*, *Woodsii*, *gigantea*, *Chandlerii*, *Rex Georgius*, *Florida*, &c.

The buds of these plants often only half open, and sometimes even less; they remain in this state for several days, and finally drop off.

If these buds are opened after their fall, a certain quantity of water is found collected in their calyx, and their central petals in a state of decomposition. To this stagnant humidity it is most probable may be attributed, the destruction of the vegetable energy of the short peduncle which sustains the bud, and whose putrefaction occasions its fall.

This examination has induced us to attempt a particular mode of obtaining a regular florescence of these varieties of the *Camellia*; and the experiment having succeeded two years in succession, it is now made known for the benefit of amateurs. We placed, during the winter, several of these varieties, and especially the *Woodsii* and *Dorsetti*, in a very airy, light, dry and sufficiently cool situation; the number of buds were reduced, that there might be more sap and vigor for those which remained; the plants were kept in a low temperature, for the purpose of retarding the growth and development of the buds, until the season of pleasant weather was so far advanced, as that the natural heat of the atmosphere became both more equal and active. At the close of the winter, these *Camellias* were removed into the green-house and placed in the most favorable position, where they were watered frequently, but only a little moisture was furnished at a time. In the spring, all these plants developed their buds easily, and presented a magnificent florescence. We invite all amateurs to repeat this experiment and request them to inform us of the result.

SECTION 10.—*The management of Camellias in private apartments.*

The *Camellia* is such a pleasing and elegant plant, that every one is desirous of decorating their saloons with it: but these positions being too warm

and unhealthy, the vital principle of its organization is deteriorated, and it soon perishes.

We have thought, however, that this flower might be enjoyed for a long time, in private apartments, if it could be isolated from the influence of the fire and the mephitic exhalations of the human body, by the means of glass. Place for example, some shelves, like steps, against one of the walls of the room, on which may be stood pots containing several varieties of the Camellia in bloom, and, enclose these steps in a glazed frame. The plants would not suffer in such a secure position, and the flowers would have a most interesting and pleasing effect. Attention will be requisite, to give them air, in the morning, before the fires are made in the room; and when the florescence has ceased, they should be replaced in a green-house or what is still better, in a glazed hot bed.

Camellias in bloom, might be enclosed between double windows prepared for that purpose, when the thickness of the walls of the house is such as to allow sufficient space; and if the aspect is a southern one so much the better. The flowers and the verdure would be very brilliant in such an exposition, as they would be completely protected from the dust, and besides the plant could not be injured by its removal from the green-house into a habitation so favorably situated, for the complete preservation of its health.

SECTION 11.—*The cultivation of the Camellia in unconfined earth.*

The Camellia, when placed in unconfined earth, whether in a conservatory, green-house or a hot bed, grows rapidly and in a few years becomes very much extended, and blooms easily and abundantly; but if attention is not paid to having a proper drainage, to allow the water to pass off from the roots, or if it is entirely deprived of the contact of the open air,—especially in summer, the earth in which it is planted, is deteriorated, the roots putrefy, the plant is stripped of its leaves, and perishes.

To avoid this sad result of negligence, it is essential, before transplanting the Camellia into unconfined earth, to prepare the soil where it is to stand, in such a manner that the water shall not remain stagnant around its roots, which can easily be done, by first placing at the bottom of the space, where it is intended to set out the plant, some gravel, and over that a few inches of sand; and it is also advisable to put over the sand, the roots and vegetable

substances which have been separated from the peat soil, when preparing it for filling the pots. The Camellia being thus set out, great care should be taken, to afford it a free circulation of air in the summer, and especially a humid atmosphere; and for this purpose, the sashes should be left open every pleasant night, to enable the plant to enjoy the refreshing dews, during that season; and it will also be beneficial to the plants, to renew the earth which surrounds their roots, every three or four years.

The Camellia placed in unconfined earth, without protection, is not capable of resisting, a temperature lower than from 38 to 41; consequently it would be a useless experiment, to attempt, in the climate of Paris, to expose it to a greater degree of cold. If the winter should be mild, it may be preserved, beyond a doubt, vegetate well during the summer, and offer a beautiful appearance in autumn; but the frequent variations of the atmosphere, at that period, would cause the buds to fall off.

In warm climates, in a northern exposure, where it can be screened from the sun, and in a soil which is congenial, the Camellia would become a magnificent tree, and present, at the time of its florescence an enchanting aspect. This prospect can be enjoyed at Caserta, near Naples, where there is cultivated, in the royal domains, a Camellia, which was planted in 1760. It is more than 40 feet high, and occupies, with its lateral branches, a space more than twenty feet in circumference. It is covered with thousands of blossoms in the spring, to which succeeds an abundant fructification, affording the means of infinite multiplication. We have often visited that admirable tree, and to perpetuate the recollection, we designed and colored it upon the spot, with all the exactness, which our feeble powers would allow. We presented the original painting to our master and honorable colleague, Mr. De Candolle, the elder.

SECTION 12.—*Pruning of the Camellia.*

There are but few exotic plants, which bear pruning, as well as the Camellia; and by performing this operation with intelligence and at the proper time, it assumes the form, which it may be desired to give it, and blossoms most abundantly. The periods for pruning are, either the spring, immediately after the florescence, or in the summer, after the second growth; that is, about the middle of August. If the pruning is performed

in the spring, it is necessary, immediately after that delicate operation, to carefully repot the shrub, place it in a green-house, where there is a considerable elevation of temperature, to induce it to throw out its new branches vigorously and in season to get well ripened before the cold weather commences. If the plants are pruned in August, it becomes requisite to sacrifice the existing buds, and a year is lost, before the blossoms can be enjoyed; for at this epoch the vegetation of the *Camellia*, is disposed to repose; but the after growth in the spring, which succeeds the pruning, will be much more vigorous, and the new branches with which the plant is supplied, will begin to bear buds the second year.

Besides, the *Camellias* which are pruned in August, may remain in the open air until the common period, when all the plants are returned to the green-house; but those which are pruned in the spring, require to be put in a glazed hot bed, immediately after that operation, as has been before said; for without this precaution, they vegetate but slowly, and produce only small and feeble shoots, which do not blossom for several years.

SECTION 13.—*The multiplication of the Camellia.*

The *Camellia* is multiplied in three manners: by the seeds, cuttings, or layers and grafts.

By seeds.—The seeds are planted, in a hot bed, under glass, in a peat soil, which has been passed through a sieve. The seeds which are sown, should have naturally arrived at maturity, which is easily known, by their falling spontaneously from their hard pericarps. The bed should be lightly covered with moss, to keep up, continually, a slight humidity. The seeds often remain two years before they vegetate, but sometimes the young plants appear the first year. As soon as the plants have attained about two inches in height, they are to be taken up, with a small ball of earth attached to each, and put into separate little pots, which are to be arranged in the same hot-bed, and protected from the air and sun, until they are in a state to bear exposure, when they are to be managed in the same manner as has been recommended for *Camellias* generally. At the expiration of five or six years, nearly all of these individuals, are in a flowering state; some of them, however, do not blossom for twelve years, as we have experienced. Seeds of the *Camellia* which were gathered in 1819, from the celebrated

tree at Caserta, did not bloom until 1831, and we have two plants, which were produced from those seeds, that flowered for the first time in 1836, which was more than fifteen years after they were planted.

To induce Camellias, obtained from the seed, to bloom promptly, they must be grafted as soon as the wood is sufficiently matured, which is in their second or third year. This should be done only on the most vigorous plants, to render the florescence more certain and rapid.

By cuttings.—This method is employed to obtain free stalks, but more often to procure subjects for grafting; and the *single red* or *pink* are usually selected for this purpose.

The following is the most simple manner of performing the operation.

In the spring, the shoots, of the preceding year's growth, are selected, from the single, or semi-double Camellias, which are divided into cuttings, from four to six inches in length; these are set out together a few lines distant from each other, in pots filled with peat soil, which are plunged in a pit of tanners' bark and covered with a hand glass, or placed in a shaded position of the green-house; from time to time, it is necessary to raise the hand glasses, and wipe off the interior humidity, and occasionally moisten the cuttings, with a little watering pot, made expressly for the purpose. Cuttings thus managed take root, in about six weeks, and when the roots are sufficiently developed, they are transplanted into small pots, where they remain until large enough for being engrafted. The Camellia can thus be multiplied by cuttings, in green-houses, which have no artificial heat, and without the aid of tan; but the process is too long and often uncertain.

The Camellia can also be multiplied by layers; but horticulturists have generally renounced this mode of operation, because the subjects thus treated, take too long a time to root, occupy too much space in the green-house, or hot-beds, besides requiring the sacrifice of the most beautiful branches; and the result is not in proportion to the labor, time and expense, which it occasions; grafting, therefore, is the expedient of multiplication, which every where prevails.

SECTION 14.—*Different methods of grafting the Camellia.*

Grafting.—The Camellia, which it is desired to multiply, is generally grafted upon stocks of the *single red* variety, or any other single or double

kind, may be selected, which can best be spared for that purpose. There are now several modes of grafting; but we shall only describe those which are most generally practised, and especially that, which the Belgians most commonly employ, to propagate the new and most valuable varieties.

Grafting by approach, or Inarching.—The kind of grafting most used, the easiest to perform, as well as the most natural and most ancient, is certainly that called inarching. This mode which can be practised at all seasons, is, nevertheless, most commonly performed in March.

In performing the operation, a lateral cut or slit is made in the stock, so as to form a kind of tongue, or a portion of the bark and sapwood is removed, an inch, or an inch and a half in length, and as low as possible. The same thing is done on the branch of the Camellia, which it is desired to obtain. The parts thus prepared are carefully united,—precaution being taken, that the barks of both exactly coincide, and they are confined with woollen yarn, hemp, or strips of bass-wood bark, which have been first moistened. In a few months the parts are united; but the portion of the branch of the Camellia, which is united to the stock is gradually separated, by incisions made at intervals, of from eight to ten days, in the following monthly order. Camellias, inarched in March may be separated in August, and those on which the operation is performed in May, in October; being cautious to commence the incisions a month before.

Cleft Grafting.—This is the common mode of grafting, which every body understands, but which was not practised on the Camellia, until the immense results were made known, which our excellent friend, Mr. De Soulange Bodin obtained, in his grand establishment at Fromont, near Ris. That learned and skilful horticulturist made use of this method, in preference to all others, because, at all seasons, it can be performed, by the aid of the artificial means which is specially used, to excite a flow of sap in the plants, and cause them to vegetate. Mr. Soulange Bodin has substituted this kind of grafting for that of Belgium,—an account of which we shall give hereafter; it offers the same advantages, namely, economy of time and material, and probably more certainty in the results. By the employment of this ingenious method, a small twig of the species, which it is desired to multiply, having on it a single bud, and grafted on a congenial stock, produces, in six weeks, a complete shrub.

Mr. Soulange Bodin calls this the *stifled* graft, because the plants, as soon as they are grafted, are put in a very warm bark-pit and covered with a bell-glass, where they have the appearance of being stifled.

Those who say, that this mode of operating, injures the root of the stock, while it is subjected to the very elevated heat of the hot bed, are completely deceived. We have had, in our possession, many Camellias, which were grafted in this manner several years since, and we have never perceived any disease in them which could have arisen from that cause. We will cite a characteristic fact, in support of this assertion. In January 1830, having made an excursion to Fromont, we selected and brought back, during intensely cold weather, against the advice of the proprietor, and the gardener of that establishment, a dozen little Camellias, which had been grafted according to the above named process, and recently removed from the hot bed. In spite of all our precautions, we found the earth in the pots entirely congealed on our arrival. Still hoping to save them, notwithstanding this fatal accident, which was solely occasioned by our obstinacy, they were carefully kept, the whole of the winter, in a mild and uniform temperature, and in the spring, we had the pleasure of seeing the whole of our Camellias vegetate vigorously, as if nothing had happened. If the manner in which my friend had treated these young plants, had been pernicious and injured their roots, and especially when the severe cold to which they were subjected was added to that cause, they must inevitably have perished, without the possibility of redemption.

The Belgic Graft.—This is a lateral mode of grafting, to which the Belgians give the preference, and is performed from spring until autumn. This is the method of operation. A portion of the bark and wood is cut from the side of the stock, and as low as possible, in the same manner as for inarching. A small scion of one or two inches in length, with one bud and a single leaf on it, is taken from the Camellia, intended to be multiplied, the end cut sloping, on one side only, like a wedge and so placed on the stock, as that the barks of both shall coincide, and then secured with woollen yarn.

When this operation is completed, the pot containing the engrafted stock, is placed upon its side upon an unheated bark-pit, or dry moss, on which, however, the branches only should rest; then the grafted part is

immediately, hermetically covered, with a bell-glass. At the expiration of fifteen days, the graft is perfectly united, and in three weeks, at the farthest, the plant is ready for sale.

It is superfluous to remark, that this graft, during the whole time that it remains under the bell-glass, to form the desired union, should always have the protection of a green-house, if the operation is performed in the summer, and of a glazed but unheated pit, if at any other season.

Inarching—by cuttings.—Hheretofore, in uniting the graft to the stock, it was planted like a cutting, near the root of the stock, and a result was produced, very nearly like that which is obtained by the Belgic graft; but this mode of operating, requiring a branch of a certain length, the same number of plants cannot be obtained from the parent Camellia; but still, this mode, as well as that of the Belgians, is economical and expeditious.

CHAPTER THIRD.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION.

BEFORE describing the species or varieties, it is proper that an explanation should be given of the method of classification, to which we have alluded.

This method consists of two series of ascending chromatic gamuts, of the tones, and natural shades of the flowers, of the principal varieties of the *Camellia*, all of which, as we have stated, having been derived from the *Camellia Japonica*, properly so called.

The first gamut commences with the *Pure White*, which passes to *Rose*, then to *Cherry*, more or less deep, and goes on to *Amaranth*, or *Provence Rose*, and ends with *Purple*.

The second gamut commences with *Yellowish Carnation*, (dingy white,) which passes to *Flesh*, then to clear or deep *Orange*, and ends in *Purple*.

The flowers of these two gamuts, are, as we have elsewhere stated, either *unicolored* or *bicolored*. The *unicolored* are those which do not admit of any modification in the unit of their color, like those indicated in the first gamut, of the colored synoptical table.

The *bicolors*, on the contrary, allow of several modifications, and present five different divisions.

The first gamut includes three, which are:

- 1st. Flowers with a *white* ground, striped or spotted with *rose*.
- 2d. Flowers with a *rose* ground, striped or spotted with *cherry*.
- 3d. Flowers with a *cherry* ground, striped or spotted with *white*.

The second gamut includes two, which are:

- 1st. Flowers with a dingy *white* ground, *flesh color*, striped with *white*.
- 2d. Flowers with an *orange red* ground, more or less deep, striped, or spotted with *white*.

In the first gamut,—and here we borrow the language of the painter,—the *white* is not overpowered by any color.

The *Rose* is either overpowered by the *Clear Rose-Lake* and the *Naples Yellow*, as in No. 1, in the colored table; or by the *Clear Rose-Lake*, *Naples Yellow*, and *Vermilion*, as in Nos. 2, and 3, in the same table; or by

the *Deep Rose-Lake*, *Naples Yellow*, and *Vermilion*, as in No. 4 of the same table.

The clear, or deep *Cherry* is overpowered, either by *Carmine-Lake*, which, mixed with more or less *Rose-Lake* and *Vermilion*, produces the *Amaranth* more or less deep, No. 1; or by *Carmine-Lake*, mixed with more or less *Vermilion*, which produces *India Red*, as in No. 3.

Or by *Carmine*, mixed with more *Vermilion*, which produces the *Provence Rose*, or *Purple*, as in Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

In the second gamut, the *Dingy White*, or *flesh-colored*, is overpowered by the *Clear Rose-Lake* and *Cinnabar*, as in Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The *Clear Orange Red* of this gamut is overpowered by the *Rose-Lake*, with more *Cinnabar*, as in Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. The *Deep Orange-Red* is overpowered by the *Carmine*, mixed with more or less *Cinnabar*, which produces the *Poppy*, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

To enable amateurs to select Camellias according to their taste, and to base their choice upon more precise notions, we have not only designated by a special epithet, at the end of each description,* the appropriate degree of merit due to each plant, but have also given the synonyme, by which it is known in the nurseries, and flower-markets; and lastly, to render the work acceptable to all those to whom we have the honor of being known, whether amateurs, or nursery-men, we have indicated the principal nursery-men, who may be applied to, with confidence, for selections. Knowing very particularly the greater part of those establishments, as well as the intelligence, integrity, and honesty, of those who direct them, we can assure amateurs, by our own experience, that their orders will be faithfully executed.

ADDRESSES OF THE PRINCIPAL NURSERY-MEN IN EUROPE.

IN FRANCE.

M. M. DE SOULANGE BODIN, rue de la Chaussee-d'Autin, No. 44, a Paris;
 NOISETTE, faubourg Saint Jacques, No. 51, a Paris;
 CELS freres, choussée du Maine, No. 77, a Paris;

*The designating epithets are in the following gradation. Insignificant, rather insignificant, passable, curious, pretty, very pretty, handsome, very handsome, distinguished, beautiful, very beautiful, charming, superb, magnificent.

PAILLET, rue du Petit-Banquier, No. 5, a Paris;
MATHIEU, rue de Buffon, a Paris;
DURAND, rue de Buffon, a Paris;
CISLEY—VANDAEL, rue de Vaugirard, a Paris;
FION, rue des Trois-Couronnes, a Paris;
DANIEL HOOIBRINK, boulevart Mont-Parnasse, No. 37 a Paris;
BAUMANN freres, a Bolwiller, Haut-Rhin;
MARGAT père et fils, a Versailles;
BERTIN, id.
LAHAYE, id.
DUBART, a Montreuil, pres Paris;
CACHET, a Angers;
LEROY, id.
MIELLEZ, a Lille.

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

KNIGHT, London:
LODDIGES, do.
MECHELYNK, Gand;
BUYCKVANDER Meersch, Gand;
VERLEEUWEN, do.
VANGEERT, do.
VESCHAFFELT, Gand.
MOENS, Anvers;
PARMENTIER, Enghien;
HILOT, Bruxelles;
OACKES, Tourney;
MARTIN BURDIN, Turin, Italy.
MARIANI, Milan, do.
MARTIN BURDIN, Milan, do.
CASORETTI, do. do.
TAGLIABUE, do. do.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES AND VARIETIES.

FIRST GAMUT.

UNICLORED CAMELLIAS.

WHITE FLOWERS.

1. *Camellia Alba simplex*.—Shrub vigorous, branches diffuse; leaves two inches four lines* broad, and four inches and three lines long, roundish-oval, a little acute, much veined, and regularly dentated, deep green: appearance of the *C. variegata plena*; buds large, pointed, scales calycinal, and of a pale green; blossoms two and a half inches in diameter, regular, single, pure white; petals broad, in number five or six, white, sometimes spotted with red; stamens closed in a fascicle; the pistil surpasses them in length. Produces seed. A pretty variety.

2. *C. Alba plena*.—Leaves two inches and three lines broad, and four long, elongated-oval, acute; revolute at the summit; irregularly dentated, of a dull green, and prominent nerves; petiole short; bud large, oval, with green calycinal scales; flower very large, full, regular, deprived of sexual organs, which are replaced with numerous petals, thick, spiral, imbricated, milk white, forming a very round corolla, four inches in diameter, and of extremely elegant form.—*Magnificent*.

3. *C. Amabilis*.—Leaves two inches three lines broad, and four long, roundish-oval, acute, a little acuminate, horizontal, nerves conspicuous, regularly dentated, of a dull green; bud elongate, scales greenish; flower terminal, large, white, single, eight petals, a few stamens in the centre; it differs very little from the *C. alba simplex*.—*Beautiful*.

*4. *C. Axillaris*.—Leaves oblong, glabrous, flat, coriaceous, dentated at the summit; the superior almost entire; flower of a yellowish white. This plant appears to us to be rather a *Gardenia* than *Camellia*; it requires much heat to grow well.

5. *C. Anemonæflora, Alba plena*.—Leaves medium, of the color and size of those of the *C. Pomponia plena*. A vigorous shrub; bud very large, de-

*The French line is the twelfth part of an inch.

pressed at the summit, and almost round; scales green and shining; flower full, very large, four and a half inches in diameter, of a dazzling snow white; exterior petals large, foliaceous revolute, sometimes spotted with red at the claws, and irregularly arranged; those of the interior rows, long, erect, cut in a ligulate manner, united and compressed into a large flattened ball, in the middle of which are confounded a few sterile and almost invisible stamens.—*Superb.*

6. *Camellia, Anemonæflora, Warrata* carneæ.*—Leaves one inch and seven lines broad, and three inches three lines long, elongated-oval, a little acute; form and color of the *Wilbanckiana*; bud small, scales green; flower white, double, small, resembling much the little flower of the *Pomponia*, improperly called carnation, for there is no tint of flesh color in this flower.—*Pretty.*

7. *C. Candidissima.*—Leaves small, one inch and seven lines broad, and three inches two lines long, elliptical, or elongated-oval, acute, horizontal, flat, thick, glossy, very finely dentated, of a pale green, often spotted yellow; a shrub of a pretty appearance, vigorous; bud oval, quite large before bursting into bloom, scales light green; flower very large, four inches or more in diameter, full, of a very pure white, petals regularly imbricated, and resemble, very much, those of the double white *Camellia*, and are in number from seventy to seventy-five, broad, a little crenated at the summit, and diminish in width in proportion as they approach towards the centre.—*Magnificent.*

8. *C. Compacta.*—Leaves oval, acute, very finely dentated, resembling those of the *C. Pæoniæ flora*, but of a duller green; surface dotted; bud oblong, small, scales green; flower small, fourteen lines in diameter, double, of a very pure white; petals, of the three exterior rows, firm, perfect, well imbricated; those of the centre numerous, small, erect, fasciculate, regular, in the form of a lance head, and intermixed with some fertile stamens.—*Superb.*

9. *C. Curvatheœfolia.*—Leaves like those of tea, three inches long, and two broad, very acute, the summit singularly recurved, in the form of a hook, nerves apparent, not numerous; flower white, regular, very double, three and a half inches in diameter; petals disposed in a regular rosette, of

*This name is often written *Waratah*.

a very pure white: those of the circumference emarginate, slightly sinuous; those of the centre irregular and a little tortuous.—*Superb*.

*10. *C. Euryoides*.—Branches slender; stock pyramidal; leaves small, ovate-lanceolate, concave, dentated pretty deeply; flower small, single, white, a little fragrant.

11. *C. Excelsa*.—Leaves eighteen lines broad and three inches long, oval, acute, form and disposition like those of the *C. Compacta*, and of a deep green; bud of a medium size, scales green; flower white, double, three inches in diameter; exterior petals large, rather numerous, regularly arranged; those of the centre small, cordiform; a few short stamens, with pale, yellow anthers.—*Very beautiful*.

12. *C. Fimbriata*.—The leaves exactly like those of the *C. Alba*; but a less vigorous shrub; bud large, rounded, scales of a dark yellow; flower three and a half inches in diameter, full, depressed; petals gracefully imbricated, dentated, or mucranated at their superior limb.—*Superb*.

13. *C. Gallica alba*.—A very vigorous shrub, the young shoots green; leaves ovate-oblong, finely dentated and considerably acuminate; bud oval, pointed, scales green; flower large, three inches and three lines in diameter, semi-double, of a milk white; the petals of the circumference broad, rounded, and cordiform; those of the middle much smaller, elongate, crenated in the heart, and intermixed with stamens.—*Very beautiful*.

14. *C. Granelli*.—Leaves of a medium size, oval, acute, of a deep green, glossy; bud pointed, scales green; flower irregular, pretty large, three inches in diameter, double white.—*Pretty*.

15. *C. Kissy*.—Leaves lanceolate, not very firm, of a dirty green, and resemble a little those of the *C. Sasanqua simple*, but less, and more acuminate; flower small, white, single, a little fragrant.

16. *C. Lacteola*.—Leaves two inches broad and three long, well arranged, roundish-oval, a little obtuse, very finely dentated, of an obscure green; a well formed shrub; bud large, oblong, scales yellowish, with a black border; flower large, three inches in diameter, semi-double, of a pure white; exterior petal revolute; those of the centre erect, a little rumpled, and intermixed with sterile stamens.—*Superb*.

17. *C. Nivea*.—Branches short and slim; leaves small, oval, recurved;

nerves quite distinct; flower irregular, semi-double, large, white.—*Very beautiful.*

18. *C. Nobilissima*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three inches and eight lines long, roundish-oval, a little acute, much dentated, and of a beautiful green, bud oval, obtuse, scales yellowish; flowers large, three inches in diameter, full white; exterior petals large, numerous and recurved; those of the interior smaller, crowded, rumpled; in appearance like the *Pomponia*.—*Superb.*

*19. *C. Oleifera*.—A very tall shrub, pyramidal; leaves ovate-oblong, slightly crenate, flat; flowers *biuncate*, white, single, rather large. From the fruit of this shrub, the Chinese extract an oil of a sweet odor, with which they perfume their apartments.

*20. *C. Oleæfolia latifolia*.—Leaves oblong almost sessile, a little inflexed, unequally dentated; bud small, oval, a little downy, scales yellowish; flower single, white, of a medium size; the centre is a little yellow and open.

21. *C. Palmerii alba*, or *C. Pomponia semi-plena*.—A very vigorous shrub; grows to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet, and of a very elegant appearance; leaves ovate-lanceolate, a little acuminate, often recurved at both extremities; nerves a little salient, smooth, finely dentated, form, color, and size of those of *Pomponia plena*; buds large, rounded, scales of a light green; flower very large, very nearly four inches in diameter, semi-double, regular, of a brilliant white, often having a portion of its petals considerably striped with rose, beginning at the claw, and expanding and becoming more faint towards the summit; stamens numerous, disposed in a fascicle, at the centre of the flower.—*Magnificent.*

22. *Pomponia plena*.—Leaves oval, elongate, very acute, smooth near extremities, recurved downwards, finely dentated, of a dull green, two inches broad and three long; some of them of larger size; a vigorous shrub, branches diffuse, and disposed to shoot out in all directions, without order, if they are not regulated by pruning; buds large, rounded, scales green; flower very large, four and a half inches in diameter, full and of a pure white. The petals of the circumference are flat or undulating, those of the centre are concave, white, at the claw red, with sometimes shades of light yellow. This beautiful variety, is not uniform in the color of its flowers, for

often there are seen on the same plant, red, rose, and white.—*Magnificent*.

23. *C. Rolissomi*.—Leaves an inch and a half wide, and two and a half long, roundish oval, a little pointed, horizontal, nerves conspicuous, finely dentated, of an obscure green; bud obtuse, scales whitish; flower of a medium size, double, of a milk white, and handsome form; exterior petals disposed in several rows, crenated at the summit; those of the circumference are fringed, all are imbricate, and turned back regularly upon the calyx, as in the *C. Excelsa*. The centre is composed of stamens which are nearly all petaloid, with a yellowish heart.

*24. *C. Sasanqua*.—A shrub with open branches, which are reddish and villous when young; leaves one inch broad and three long, alternate, oval, obtusely dentated, emarginate, thick, and of a dull green; flower small, single, composed of five petals, of a beautiful white, sessile, terminal.

25. *C. Splendidissima Berl.*.—A shrub about three feet high, vigorous, pyramidal; leaves three and a half inches broad, and four and a half long, oval, rounded, almost cordiform; nerves numerous and apparent, slightly dentated, glossy and of a deep green; buds large, oval, obtuse, of the form of the old double white camellia, scales greenish; flower four inches in diameter, full, white; corolla very near the form of *C. Colvillii*; petals of the periphery, broad, numerous, reflexed, undulate, irregular, a little laciniated on the border, and of a pure white; those of the interior are more erect, elongate, numerous, very compact, curled, as well as those of the circumference, and of a less brilliant white. No apparent sexual organs. This beautiful variety, was obtained by us from the seed. Four journals, the *Constitution*, the *Times*, the *Debates*, and the *Journal of Paris*, alluded, in March 1835, to the beauty of its flowers. See the description which has been given of it, in the Annals of the Horticultural Society of Paris. *C. Spofortiana*. See the first gamut, striped bicolors, first division.

26. *Veymaria*.—Leaves small, like those of *Pomponia plena*; bud rather large, scales green; flower three and a half inches in diameter, white semi-double, form, that of the *Pomponia semi-plena*; there is a little of a rose tint in the ground color.

27. *C. Wilbanksiana*, or *heptangularis*.—Leaves one inch and eight lines broad, and three long, oval, lanceolate, a little acuminate, reflexed, slightly dentated, some of them elliptical, smooth, of a yellowish green, glossy; bud

spherical, scales blackish; flower white, double, four inches in diameter, irregular, petals of the first row, broad, crenated at the summit, grouped in the centre, in a manner to imitate the union of several flowers, which are contained in a common calyx; those of the interior, are smaller, erect, rumpled, reflexed, intermingled with stamens.—*Superb*.

FIRST GAMUT.

UNICOLORS.

FLOWERS, CLEAR ROSE.

Dominant color.—*Lake* mixed with more or less vermillion and Naples yellow, as in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of the colored table.

28. C. *Aitonia*.—Leaves two and a half inches broad, and three and a half long, often larger, ovate, oblong, rather near, regularly dentated, thick, nerved, glossy, reflex, of a deep green, bud very large, acute oval, scales green; flower very large, four and a half inches in diameter, and often bigger, single, rose, No. 3, in winter, and cherry-red No. 1, in the spring. This Camellia, where it is a little vigorous, fructifies abundantly every year; its fruit resembles almost exactly, the reinette apple.—*Superb*.

29. C. *Amplissima*.—We are assured it is the same as the Aitonia.

30. C. *Apollina*.—A vigorous shrub, filled with numerous spreading branches; leaves two and a half inches broad, and three and a half long, roundish oval, subcordiform, of a green, almost black, nerves numerous and apparent; flower large, three inches in diameter, full, of a delicate rose, No. 2; petals of the circumference rounded and entire, those of the centre, distorted, crenate, and depressed.—*Superb*.

31. C. *Colored*.—Leaves medium, roundish oval, a little acuminate, and slightly dentated; flower very large, single, regular, rose, No. 4; petals rather broad, considerably elongated, erect, much crenated at the summit.—*Pretty*.

32. C. *Crouyoud (Lord.)*.—Leaves about two and a half inches broad, and four long, much dentated, reflex, spotted with yellow; flower about five inches in diameter, semi-double, delicate rose, No. 4; petals of the circumference two inches broad, rounded and crenate at the summit, shades

of rose and cherry red; those of the centre small, crowned, reflex, and striped with red.—*Very beautiful.*

33. *C. Dahliæflora*.—Leaves deformed, some of them elliptical, a little obtuse, others lanceolate, acute; narrow, undulated, wrinkled, and irregular, sabre or scythe form, of a greyish green; bud pointed, scales green; flower semi-double, depressed, two and a half inches in diameter, rose, No. 3; form of that of *C. Spectabilis*.—*Very pretty.*

34. *C. Expansa*.—Leaves very like those of *C. Pinck*, obtuse-oval, much nerved, irregularly dentated; bud of a medium size, scales blackish; flower medium, irregular, semi-double, rose, No. 3; petals of the circumference broad and cyothiform, those of the centre narrow, in two rows, and crenate at the summit; some of the stamens in part transformed into irregular petals, red, and striped with white.—*Produces seed freely.*

35. *C. Fasciculata*.—A vigorous shrub, and pleasing form; leaves one inch and eight lines broad, and three and a half long, elongate-oval, close, much acuminate, slightly dentated, of a glossy green; bud oblong, large, scales greenish, often bordered with black; flower from two and a half to three inches in diameter, color rose, No. 3; petals broad, handsomely arranged, sometimes striped with white; some stamens in the centre.—*Very handsome.*

36. *C. Gussonia*.—Leaves two inches and three lines broad, and three inches five lines long, roundish oval, a little acuminate, erect, with nerves slightly expressed, of a dull green; bud rather large, a little pointed, scales green at the summit; flower four and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, rose, No. 3; exterior petals very broad, reflex, displayed regularly, interior smaller, erect, arranged in a rose form.—*Superb.*

37. *C. Heterophylla vera*.—Foliage like that of *C. Pæoniæflora*; flower medium, regular, flat, double, rose, No. 4; elevated in the centre; petals of the circumference in two rows, broad, imbricate, elongate-oval, a little crenate, expanded, those of the interior narrow, short, not numerous, whitish, showing indications of stamens.—*Passable.*

38. *C. Leindlega*.—Leaves of a medium size, roundish-oval, horizontal, of a pale green; bud large, depressed at the summit, scales green; flower large, four inches in diameter, semi-double, of a clear rose, No. 2; petals

broad, not numerous, crenated much at the summit, rounded and reflex, those of the centre small, rumpled.—*Superb*.

39. *C. Pæoniæflora rosea*, or *rubra*.—Leaves two inches broad, and two inches eleven lines long, and often of larger dimensions, elongate-oval, acuminate, glossy, a little dentated, of a delicate green; a vigorous shrub, has a tendency to extend its branches and requires to be pruned every three or four years, to give it a graceful form; bud large, rounded, scales green; flower full, four inches in diameter, and sometimes larger, of a lively rose, No. 4, often of a cherry red, No. 2; petals of the circumference rounded, broad; those of the centre rolled in the form of a cornet, numerous, narrow, close, erect, rather long, and form a sphere, a little depressed.—*Superb*.

40. *C. Pinck*.—Leaves two inches broad, and two and a half long, roundish-oval, some of them elongate, a little dentated, and very like those of the *C. Pæoniæflora*; bud small, scales blackish; flower regular, of a medium size, semi-double, of a clear rose, No. 4; petals thick, considerably imbricated. This *Camellia* is often used as a stock, for grafting other varieties upon.

41. *C. Perle des Camellia*.—Leaves two inches broad, and three long, ovate-lanceolate, of a pale green; flower of a medium size, double, of a pretty rose, No. 4; form, color and disposition of the petals like those of the *Camellia Pæoniæflora rosea*.—*Handsome*.

42. *C. Pulcherrima*, or *Rolleni*.—A vigorous shrub; leaves two and a half inches broad, and four long, ovate-lanceolate, much acuminated and veined, finely dentated; bud oval, oblong, scales calycinal, pale green; flower five inches in diameter, double, clear rose, No. 4: petals of the circumference, in four rows, not very numerous, but regularly imbricated, broad, round, deeply crenate at the summit, clear rose, shaded with carmine from the claw to the limb; those of the middle in five or six rows, of from eight to ten lines long and four or five broad, some only rose, others striped or spotted with white, always intermingled with stamens, which are generally sterile; borders a little distorted.—*Magnificent*.

43. *C. Rosea plena*.—Leaves elongate, flat, recurved, nerves conspicuous, and much dentated; bud obtuse, rather large, scales greenish; flowers three inches in diameter, double, rose, No. 3; arranged, from two to three at the extremities of the branches.—*Very handsome*.

44. *C. Roseana*.—Leaves one inch and a half broad, and two and a half long, horizontal, roundish oval, a little acute, very finely dentated; form, color, and dimensions of the *C. Speciosa vera*; flower large, full, irregular, of the pale red, inclining to rose, No. 4; petals of the circumference ample, reflex, and slightly crenated; those of the centre small, erect, border reflex, some longer, rumpled, and produce a beautiful effect.—*Superb*.

45. *C. Resplendens*.—A shrub of a vigorous vegetation; leaves enlarged at their base, abruptly recurved at their summit, two and a half inches broad, and three long, glossy, nerved; flower of a brilliant rose, No. 4; three and a half inches in diameter, double; the exterior petals have their edges free, entire, emarginate in the middle, sixteen lines broad; within the third row, the edges of the petals become irregularly sinuous, festooned; they are regularly arranged; the interior forms a kind of cup.—*Charming*.

46. *C. Sinensis rosea*.—Leaves smaller than those of *C. Rosa sinensis*, but alike in form, color and nerves; bud elongated and pointed; flower two and a half inches in diameter, often more, double, rose, No. 3; petals of the circumference bent down, broad, a little reflex externally, and notched at the summit; the others smaller, rumpled, forming an irregular centre.—*Handsome*.

47. *C. Spectabilis*.—Leaves large, often of the color and form of those of the single red Camellia, or those of *Variegata plena*; buds with greenish scales; flower three inches in diameter, double, rose color, No. 4; exterior petals regularly arranged in three rows, broad, sometimes spotted with white; those of the centre swollen, folded upon the ovary, twisted, mixed with some stamens and often striped with white.—*Very handsome*.

This Camellia, which was obtained from the seed in Paris, has long been called *C. Celsiana*. The English have sent it to us under the name of *C. Spectabilis*. In Paris it is also known under the name of *C. Lutetiana*.

*48. *C. Sasanqua rosea plena*, or *multiflora*.—We regard this Camellia as a distinct species. Its leaves are small, oval, acuminate, and of a brownish green, resembling much the color of green tea; bud oval, obtuse, scales green; flower small, full, petals curled, or twisted, of a clear or deep rose, according to the season of its florescence. This flower much resembles a little pompon rose; sometimes the centre is white, and the circumference of a pale rose. To make this Camellia bloom abundantly it must be pruned very short, once in two years.—*Charming*.

49. *C. Theresiana*.—Leaves elongated; form, color, and size of those of *C. Pomponia plena*; flower large, double, irregular, and of rose color, No. 3, like that of *C. Pomponia plena*, when this passes to pale rose.—*Superb.*

50. *C. Venosa*.—Leaves very much resembling those of the preceding; flower from two and a half to three inches in diameter, double, rose color, No. 3; petals broad, slightly veined, with a pale rose, like those of *Pomponia rosea*, or of *C. Theresiana*, from which *C. Venosa* differs very little.—*Very pretty.*

51. *C. Wilbrohamia*.—Leaves two inches broad, and three long, oval, elongate, almost flat, much dentated, of a deep green; bud oblong, scales green; flower three inches in diameter, double, delicate rose, No. 2; exterior petals not very numerous, but well arranged, some of them spotted; those of the centre smaller, intermingled with abortive stamens; the form like that of *C. Fasciculata nova*.—*Charming.*

52. *Virginica*.—Leaves small, oblong, lanceolate, one inch and two lines broad, and two inches three lines long, much veined; nerves prominent, of a brownish and glossy green; bud oblong, scales green; flower three inches in diameter, full, of a delicate rose, scarcely deeper than in the flower of *C. Wilbrohamia* and like that of the *Pæniæflora*; having two rows of rather large petals in the circumference; those of the middle small, short, twisted, tufted.—*Very beautiful.*

53. *C. Wiltonia*.—Leaves of a medium size, a little elongated; bud small, pointed; flower rather small, double, of a rose color, No. 4; sometimes passing to cherry-red, No. 1; and often striped with white; petals in two rows, imbricate, bent down, those of the centre small, twisted, erect, often intermixed with stamens, or presenting in the middle the pistils alone, being deficient of all the male organs.—*Passable.*

F I R S T G A M U T.

U N I C O L O R S.

C L E A R C H E R R Y - R E D.

Dominant color. *Carmine-Lake*, mixed with rose lake and vermillion, as in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the colored table.

54. *Camellia Aucubæfolia*.—Leaves two and one half inches broad and

four and one half long, ovate, oblong, very acuminate, and very conspicuous nerves, of a deep green and striped, or spotted with yellow, like the *Aucuba Japonica*; bud oblong, scales calycinal, greenish; flower three inches in diameter, double, well displayed, color cherry-red, No. 1; and very near the form of that of *C. Coccinea*.—*Very beautiful.*

55. *C. Amerstia*.—Leaves one inch and ten lines broad and three inches long, elongated, oval, acuminate, finely dentated; bud of medium size, scales yellowish, flower of medium size, double, of a carmine rose, or cherry-red, No. 1.—*Pretty.*

56. *C. Amaena*.—Stock erect, branches straight, leaves ovate, oblong, slightly dentated; flower a little double, color, cherry-red, No. 2; petals of the circumference regularly arranged, those of the centre irregular and shorter. The flowers assume very much the form of a shuttle-cock.—*Handsome.*

57. *C. Augusta*.—Leaves rather large, a little curled, finely dentated, multi-nerved, of an obscure green; bud oblong, acute, scales calycinal and green; flower of a medium size, irregular, double, of a beautiful cherry red, No. 3; petals elongate, erect, and slightly crenate at the summit; those of the centre entire, acuminate and irregularly disposed.—*Pretty.*

58. *C. Aluntii superba*, or *Almets superba*.—A shrub of an agreeable port; leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, roundish, oval, inclined and rolled downwards, nerves strongly marked; but quite plump, oblong, scales yellowish, flower about three inches in diameter, double, of a cherry-red, No. 2; petals quite regular, not numerous, and much imbricated, forming a pretty rosette.—*Very handsome.*

59. *C. Buckliana*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three inches two lines long, roundish, oval, a little acuminate, the borders rather deeply dentated, and of a deep green; flower full, two and a half inches in diameter; petals of the circumference in three rows, broad, of a cherry-red, No. 1; those of the centre, numerous, smaller, unequal compact, well arranged, of a delicate rose, sometimes striped with white, and occasionally pure rose.—*Very beautiful.*

60. *C. Belle Rosalie*.—Leaves curled, slightly acuminate, nerves very opponent; bud large, oval, scales yellowish; flower large, three and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, of a carmine red, No. 2; petals broad, in

number 25 to 30, mixed with many stamens, petals sometimes appear in the middle, rolled spirally in the form of a helix.—*Passable*.

61. *C. Brooksiana*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and two inches and two lines long, roundish, oval, almost cordiform, horizontal, sometimes spotted with yellow, nerves conspicuous and of an obscure green; bud large, oblong, scales green at the base of the calyx and whitish at the summit; flower of a medium size, two and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, at first rose, and passing immediately to cherry-red, No. 2; petals broad, not numerous, displayed gracefully; flower of the form of that of *C. roides Pays-Bas*; a few stamens in the centre.—*Handsome*.

62. *C. Belle Henriette*.—Leaves of a medium size, ovate, lanceolate, a little spotted on the superior surface, of a deep green; bud with yellowish scales; flower double, two and a half inches in diameter, often larger, cherry-red, No. 3; petals well arranged, imbricated and rather numerous.—*Handsome*.

63. *C. Berlesiana rubra*.—Leaves of a medium size, like those of *C. Rubra simplex*, but of a deeper green; bud oval, acute, quite plump, scales brown; flower of medium size, double, of a beautiful cherry-red, No. 4; form regular, and a little arched or dome form; petals roundish and slightly rumpled.

The Horticultural Society, of Paris, has dedicated this pretty variety to the author, who obtained it from the seed, in 1831.

64. *C. Blanda*.—Leaves sixteen lines wide and three inches long, roundish, oval, more narrow at the summit, flat, very finely dentated, rather thick, of a dirty green; flower tolerably large, full, of a cherry-red, No. 3; petals of the circumference broad, expanded, crenated at the summit, sometimes striped with white; those of the centre small and united in a fascicle.—*Very beautiful*.

65. *Boumanni*.—Leaves roundish, oval, like those of *C. Pinck*, but almost flat, and of a greyish green; bud with blackish scales; flower large, double, of a cherry-red, No. 3; which becomes deeper, as it expands; exterior petals arranged in several rows, imbricated; those of the centre small and a little twisted.—*Very beautiful*.

66. *C. Crassinervia*.—Leaves large, ovate-lanceolate, strongly nerved, of an obscure green; wood vigorous; bud large, scales yellowish; flower of a

medium size, very double, irregular, cherry-red, No. 3, sometimes of a clear red, slightly marked with white; petals generally roundish, and crenated at the summit; those of the centre rumpled, and deformed; stamens sometimes apparent, and at others demi-transformed.—*Beautiful*.

67. *C. Cliviana*.—Leaves two inches two lines wide and three and a half long, ovate-oblong, acuminate, near, numerous, much dentated, erect and of a muddy green; bud very large, oval, obtuse, scales green; sepals brown at the base and yellowish at the summit; flower very large, four and a half inches in diameter, double, cupform, sometimes rose, No. 4, and often of a cherry-red, No. 2, more or less brilliant, according to the season. The petals of the first row, are six in number, eighteen lines broad and twenty-four long, concave or channelled, forming a star and crenated at the summit; those of the next rows, long, oval, acute, and affecting the same disposition; those of the centre, swollen and tufted as in the *Anemonæflora*, and forming an elevated and irregular heart, about one inch and a half in diameter; some of these last are striped with white.—*Magnificent*.

68. *C. Chamlerii*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, oval, a little acute, oblong, acuminate, finely dentate; bud roundish—oval, scales green; flower large, double, regular, of a cherry-red, No. 3; petals imbricated and rounded at the summit; stamens in part demi-transformed.—*Very handsome*.

69. *C. Conchiflora*.—Leaves two inches wide and three and a half long, oval, and little acute, reclined, numerous, of a pale green; bud small, scales green; flower two and a half inches in diameter, of a cherry red, No. 3, regular; petals sometimes marked with white, like those of *C. Coccinea*, and spirally arranged.—*Beautiful*.

70. *C. Conchiflora nova*.—Leaves roundish—oval, of a medium size and pale green; nerves stout and prominent; flower of a medium size, semi-double; fifteen to twenty petals of a cherry red, No. 4; petals almost entire, unequal, irregular and elongate.—*Pretty*.

71. *C. Cramoisina Pamentieri*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and about four long, a little acuminate, inclined towards the stock, reflex very like those of the *C. Altheæ flora*, finely dentated, almost flat: bud of medium size, oblong, scales green; flower large, double, cherry-red, No. 2; exterior petals six, broad, crenate at the summit; the others tufted, numerous, ar-

ranged in fascicles, leaning upon each other, striped with white at their summit and form a regular ball; corolla very near the form and size of the *Anemonæflora*.—Very beautiful.

72. *C. Celsisana*.—Leaves large, lanceolate; dispersed, curled inward; bud large, oblong, acute; flower single, red, large. There is in Paris, under this name, another *Camellia*, which is double, of a rose color, and very beautiful. The English have sent it to us under the name of *spectabilis*.—See this name.

73. *C. Charles Auguste*.—Leaves two inches wide and three long, roundish oval, nerves very apparent, of a muddy green; bud elongated, scales green; flower three inches in diameter, semi-double, of a beautiful cherry-red, No. 3, well formed; petals broad, rounded, warbled, or rather spotted with white; those of the first row of the circumference, are reflexed upon the calyx with regularity; the others elevated and curled; a few stamens in the centre.—*Superb*.

74. *C. Conchata*.—Leaves two inches wide and three and a half long, reflected at the summit, strongly nerved, of a deep green; bud elongate; flower rather large, double, of a delicate rose, sometimes of a vivid red.—*Passable*.

75. *C. Colla*.—Quite a vigorous shrub; branches slim; leaves medium, resembling a little those of *Camellia Rubra simplex*; flower double, medium, well formed, of a handsome cherry-red.—*Pretty*.

76. *C. Carolus*.—Leaves two inches and three lines wide and three inches long, roundish-oval, much veined, nerves conspicuous; bud oval, depressed at the summit, scales green; flower small, almost double, of a cherry-red, No. 1, of a pretty form.—*Distinguished*.

77. *C. Camptoniana*.—Leaves small, one inch and a half wide and two inches seven lines long, roundish-oval, a little acute, numerous, near, elevated, of an obscure green, bud oval, scales yellowish; flower medium, semi-double, regular, at first, rose, No. 4, and then clear cherry-red; corolla well formed; some stamens in the centre.—*Very Pretty*.

78. *C. Decora*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, obtuse-oval, almost round, dentated, a little veined, of an obscure green, very glossy; bud very large, scales whitish at the summit and dark yellow at the base of the calyx; flower four and a half inches in diameter,

double, cherry-red, No. 3; petals of the exterior in three rows, almost two inches broad, reflex, festooned, crenated rather deeply at the summit; those of the interior small, rumpled, short, forming a large centre and containing some concealed stamens; flower depressed, like that of *C. Elegans Chandlerii*.—*Magnificent*.

79. *C. Dorsetti* or *Parthoniana*.—Leaves large, ovate, lanceolate, very acuminate, flat, near together, of a handsome shining green; sometimes spotted with yellow; bud very large, rounded; scales of a yellowish green, flower very large, nearly five inches in diameter, very full, of a pale cherry-red, No. 1; mixed with several shades of rose, or white; petals large, close, imbricated, irregular, numerous; those of the centre smaller, arranged without order, marked with red and white spots. This flower, which is of a rosette form, blooms with difficulty.—*Magnificent*.

80. *C. Dionthiflora*, *Cariophyllæflora*, *Knightii*, or *Carnation warrata*; it is the same as the *C. Knightii*.

81. *C. Excelsiana*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, oval, acuminate, a little carmined, nerves very salient, of a deep green; bud oval, acute, scales green; flower from two and a half to three inches in diameter, double, of a cherry-red, No. 3; petals reflex, not numerous; those of the circumference rather broad, those of the centre small, rumpled, confused, and intermingled with stamens.—*Passable*.

82. *C. Exoniensis*.—Branches short, leaves of a medium size, roundish, oval, acuminate, a little carmined, thick, deeply dentated, almost all curled, or undulating and reflexed, nerves small, of a deep green; bud elongated like that of *C. Variegata plena*; scales calycinal, at first green, and then blackish; flower in the form of a rose, very large, four inches in diameter, double, of a pretty cherry-red, No. 2, which changes gradually from the delicate to the vivid; petals well arranged, broad, erect, and distorted; those of the centre a little rumpled, and striped with white; a few stamens which are nearly all abortive and in the petaloid state.—*Superb*.

83. *C. Elegans Chandlerii*.—Leaves large, two inches broad and four long, ovate, lanceolate, nerves not very apparent, much dentated, and of a dirty green; bud large, rounded, scales greenish; flower very large, very double, of a cherry-red, No. 2; three inches and ten lines in diameter, and sometimes more; petals of the exterior, to the number of twenty, large,

oval, red, veined with rose, and often spotted with white; those of the interior rows, to the number of from 140 to 160, long, narrow, numerous, arranged in fascicles, striped with rose, which united form a depressed sphere.—*Magnificent.*

84. *C. Elegantissima*.—Leaves a little crenated on the border summit very acute; some of them a little warped, or undulating, of a deep green, very glossy; flower full, three and a half inches in diameter, of a handsome cherry, No. 1; sometimes of a rose tint, shaded with carmine; petals of the circumference in two rows, large, imbricated, and form a regular cup; those of the centre numerous, folded like a demi-cornet, compact and even, affording together, a very rich group and of a pleasing form. There is another Camellia under this name, the ground of which is white, striped with red. See this name at the end.—*Very handsome.*

85. *C. Elegans*.—Shrub vigorous, branches numerous, erect; leaves broad, deeply dentated, terminated by a long point, borders rolled back; bud acute; scales blackish; flower large, single, of an ordinary cherry-red; petals veined with purple, and rather deeply notched at the summit. There is another variety, of this name, with a double flower, which is very handsome.

86. *C. Empereur d' Austriche*.—Leaves very large, oval, dentate, of an obscure green; nerves very salient; bud large, oval, with greenish scales at the base, and white at the summit; flowers three inches in diameter, double, of a cherry-red, No. 3, on blooming, and more clear afterwards; petals recurved, equally imbricated, a few in the centre, small, curled, marked with white and intermixed with stamens, which are unequal in height.—*Very handsome.*

87. *C. Florida*.—Leaves of a medium size, near, roundish-oval, recurved, finely dentated; bud large, scales blackish; flower three inches in diameter, full, regular, of a cherry-red, No. 2, petals handsomely imbricated, slightly crenated at the summit; those of the centre in the form of a cockle shell, often only half developed, which has occasioned the name of *bird's nest* to be sometimes given to this variety. (*C. Nidus ovis*.)—*Superb.*

88. *C. Fascicularis*.—Leaves pretty large, oval-elongate, deeply dentated, handsomely veined, of various sizes and of a deep green; flower small, regular, of a cherry-red, No. 2; petals bifid, handsomely imbricated, ar-

ranged in three rows, and a little recurved; some of them marked with a white spot; stamens abortive or petaloid, united in a fascicle around the styles, which sometimes appear in that form.—*Pretty.*

89. *C. Flaccida*.—Leaves rather large, handsomely arranged, of a beautiful green, shrub gracefully formed; flower single, red, not remarkable.

90. *C. Fordii*.—Shrub vigorous; gracefully branched; leaves two and a quarter inches broad and three long, ovate-acuminate, near, shining, of a deep green; flower broad, very double, regular, clear cherry, No. 3, three inches in diameter; petals imbricated; large, crenated at the summit, and arranged near each other with admirable symmetry.—*Superb.*

91. *C. Fulgentissima*.—Leaves two inches broad and three long, horizontal, very acuminate, and of a delicate green; somewhat large, rounded; flower double, very large, three and a half inches in diameter, of a cherry-red, No. 3; exterior petals in three rows, broad; those of the middle long, narrow, near, slit into narrow strips, crowded, arranged in a curved line, striped with white and intermixed with stamens; this flower resembles that of *C. Cliviana*.—*Superb.*

92. *C. Formosa*.—Leaves two inches broad and three and a half long, with very conspicuous nerves, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, of a shining green; bud ovate-oblong, with greenish scales; flower very large, double, of a beautiful clear cherry-red, No. 1; form elegant.—*Superb.*

93. *C. Formosissima*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three long, ovate-oblong, some obtuse, others lanceolate, horizontal, thick, multi-nerved, of a dark green; bud obtuse, with greenish scales; flower full, three inches in diameter, of a clear rose-lake color at first, and afterward cherry-red, No. 3, petals of the circumference in three rows, broad, much crenated, reflexed upon the calyx; the others smaller, narrow, erect, numerous, irregularly arranged.—*Superb.*

94. *C. Fraseri*.—Leaves oval, a little acuminate, recurved, nerves prominent, deeply dentated, of a dull green; flower large, full, of a brilliant red.—*Magnificent.*

95. *C. Gigantea*.—Shrub vigorous, of a magnificent appearance; leaves large, three and a half wide and four and a half long, ovate, lanceolate, slightly acuminate, firm, thick, deeply dentated, of a dull green, bud oval, obtuse, as large as a pigeon's egg, before it blooms, scales green; flower four and a

half inches in diameter, very double, of a pale red, sometimes rose, and opens with considerable difficulty; exterior petals very numerous, arranged in three rows; those of the centre short, less numerous, broad and imbricated in a rosette, whitish, intermingled with stamens.—*Superb*.

96. *C. Grandiflora simplex*.—Leaves of a medium size, ovate, lanceolate, form and color of those of the single red *Camellia*; bud roundish, scales green; flower single, red, large, bears seed. Mr. Noisette has obtained from the seed a *Camellia*, very like this, but the flower is larger. There is also a *Grandiflora* with double flowers which is very handsome.

97. *C. Gloriosa*.—The branches of this shrub are slim and greyish; leaves of a medium size, oval, acute, reflex, flat, of a beautiful shining green; bud small, scales blackish; flower two and a half inches in diameter, double, regular, of a beautiful cherry color, No. 2; petals irregular, distorted, rumpled, spirally arranged around some abortive styles and stamens in the centre.—*Very beautiful*.

98. *C. Hollesia*.—Leaves large, oblong, much dentated, a little elevated, of a beautiful green; but small, elongate; flower pretty large, double, rose color, No. 2; the first row of the petals in the circumference, recurved, acuminated, imbricated distantly; those of the middle small, twisted, striped with white, a few abortive stamens.—*Handsome*.

99. *C. Husseyussoni*.—Leaves two and a half inches broad, and three and a half long, roundish oval, a little acuminated, multinerved, a little curled, reflexed, of a rather deep green; bud with green scales; flower large, semi-double, of a cherry-red, No. 1; petals of the circumference arranged in two rows and rather broad; those of the interior, long, narrow, erect, not numerous, intermixed with some stamens.—*Pretty*.

100. *C. Hosackia*.—A shrub which resembles in its port, the *C. Rubra plena*, of which it is an hybrid, and more elegant; the leaves are broad and of a little deeper green; bud oblong, large, obtuse, always green; flower more than four inches in diameter, very double, of a splendid scarlet color; it blooms with regularity.—*Very beautiful*.

101. *C. Hibbertia*.—Leaves very large, thick, firm or stiff, very glossy, flat, and of an obscure green, some of them are curled and almost all are recurved upon their branches; bud oblong, scales yellowish, its development

very late; flower of medium size, semidouble, of a cherry-red, No. 1; petals large, mixed with many stamens.—*Passable*.

102. *C. Herbertii*.—Foliage beautiful, and port very vigorous; bud elongate, scales greenish; flower rather large, semi-double, of a cherry-red, No. 2; petals broad, numerous and crowded; some stamens in the centre.—*Passable*.

103. *C. Heterophylla*.—A robust shrub, bushy, slim, leaves elongate, recurved, of medium size, deformed, irregularly dentated; bud long, pointed, scales greenish; flower small, semi-double, cherry-red, No. 3; petals of the circumference in two rows, cordiform; those of the interior small, elongated, curved inwards and outwards, sometimes spotted with white; many fertile stamens in the centre.—*Passable*.

104. *C. Humboldtiana*.—Leaves oval, acuminated, very like those of *C. Emperor* of Austria; but of medium size, scales green; flower large, double, of a cherry-red, No. 2; which changes immediately to a delicate rose; blooms abundantly for a long time.—*Very beautiful*.

105. *C. Hybrida Colorata*.—Port rather graceful; wood of the branches blackish, leaves two inches wide and two inches eight lines long, oval, a little rolled up, point reversed, nerves salient; those of the middle, especially, very distinct; bud large, scales green; flower of minimum size, of a cherry-red, No. 2; often spotted with white, semi-double, petals erect, rounded, mixed with stamens.—*Passable*.

106. *C. Imbricata*.—Leaves two inches wide and four long, ovate, leaves lanceolate, curled, undulating, finely dentated, and of a dull green; bud, spherical, rather large, scales greenish; flower large, perfectly round, of a cherry-red, No. 2; shaded with carmine-lake; petals from 70 to 75, regularly imbricated, oval, broad, terminating in a point at the summit; those of the centre a little striped, or marked with white; is a long time in bloom.—*Magnificent*.

107. *C. Insignis alba*.—Leaves oval, a little lanceolate, one inch and ten lines wide, and four long; smooth, reclined, rolled up on the sides, and of a yellowish green; flower large, three and a half inches in diameter, single, of a cherry-red, No. 3; six petals in the circumference, sometimes spotted with white; petaloid stamens, whitish, slightly striped, with a pale red.—*Passable*.

108. *C. Insignis de Tat*.—Leaves two inches wide and three inches and four lines long, oblong, very acuminate, close, almost flat; finely and regularly dentated, of an obscure green; flower semi-double, two and a half inches in diameter; of a cherry-red, No. 4; petals imbricated, those of the centre small, and mixed with stamens.—*Charming*.

109. *C. Insignis rubra*.—Leaves large, three inches wide, and four long, roundish-oval, slightly acuminate, reflex; bud large, depressed, scales blackish; flower large, four inches and more in diameter, single, of a brilliant carmine red; seven rounded petals; many abortive stamens, or half transformed petals striped with white in the centre; pistils much larger than the stamens. The last flowers of this variety do not resemble the first.—*Very beautiful*.

110. *C. Iddebiana*.—Leaves very nearly resembling those of *C. Rubra simplex*; flower vase-form, large, double, regularly formed, of a deep orange-red, No. 7; petals, not numerous, broad, elevated, intermixed with short stamens.—*Superb*.

111. *C. Knightii eximia*.—Leaves small, close, oval, very acuminate, reflex at the extremity; much veined and of a dull green; bud at first elongate, pointed, oblong and obtuse, some days before its development; flower semi-double, two and a half inches in diameter, at first rose, No. 4; and at a later period cherry-red, No. 2; exterior petals, imbricated, a little marked with white: those of the centre smaller, rumpled, intermixed with stamens.—*Passable*.

112. *C. Latifolia nova*.—Leaves three inches wide, and about the same in length, and in a manner imbricated, rounded at the base, point recurved, glossy, and much nerved; flower vase-form, three inches in diameter, of a cherry-red, No. 3; interior petals irregular, festooned and curled; those of the exterior often with two or three roundish lobes.—*Superb*.

113. *C. Lambertii*.—Leaves very much like those of *C. Rubra plena*; flowers large, semi-double, and often single, cherry-red, No. 3.—*Passable*.

114. *C. Macrophylla*.—There are offered for sale, by the nurserymen, several varieties of *Camellia*, under this name; the oldest has a single flower, and of but little merit; the second has very beautiful foliage, and a small semi-double insignificant flower; the third resembles, much, *C. Humboldtiana*; the fourth and last, and which I consider the true, has leaves, four

inches wide and five and a half long, roundish-oval, nerves very salient, and of a beautiful green; flower very well formed, of a cherry-red, No. 1; petals rounded, broad, those of the centre rumpled, distorted, and spirally arranged; some very short stamens in the middle; corolla three and a half inches in diameter.—*Superb*.

115. *C. Miss Rosa*.—A very vigorous shrub; leaves horizontal, oval, almost round, two inches and four lines wide, and four inches long, acuminate, very much dentated, thick, strong nerves; petiole longer than in the other varieties: buds numerous, pointed, like those of *C. Variegata plena*; flower two and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, of a cherry red, No. 1; exterior petals, to the number of from eight to ten, very broad; those of the centre small, depressed, and arranged in spirals; blooms full and easily.—*Very beautiful*.

116. *C. Magniflora simplex*.—Leaves very nearly like those of the single red Camellia; port pyramidal, vigorous and elegant; flower five inches in diameter; single, of a cherry-red, No. 2; many stamens in the centre. Mr. Tamporet obtained it from the seed—*Very beautiful*.

117. *C. Mutabilis Traversii*.—A vigorous shrub; leaves large, of a beautiful green, a little curled, resembling those of *C. Rubra plena*, nerves very conspicuous; flower regular, double, very large, three and a half inches in diameter, at first, on expanding, of a delicate rose tint, immediately it becomes deeper, and shaded with violet; petals from 60 to 70, the exterior side of which is margined with white, and most of them are traversed by a whitish line, which regularly extends from the extremity to the claw.—*Superb*.

118. *C. Nannetensis*.—Leaves rather large, obtuse-oval, reflex, a little acuminate, veined, of a faded green; flower double, handsomely imbricated, two and a half inches in diameter, cherry-red, No. 1, sometimes darker; petals not numerous, arranged in a vase form, nearly all equal.—*Very pretty*.

119. *C. New-imported*.—Leaves very nearly like those of *C. Rawnsiana*; bud rounded, scales blackish; flower of medium size, double, well formed, of a cherry-red, No. 2.—*Very beautiful*.

120. *C. Osburnea*.—Leaves one inch and three lines wide and three inches six lines long, oblong, glossy, flat, a little acuminate, recurved to-

wards the stock, and in an imbricated manner, very finely dentated; bud pointed-oval; scales calycinal, greenish; flower large, of a cherry-red, No. 1, like that of *C. Coniophyllæflora*, that is, composed of eight petals in the circumference, many single or petaloid stamens, short, united in a compact fascicle, striped with pale red, and forming a depressed bowl-formed corolla.—*Pretty*.

121. *C. Oxoniensis*.—A very vigorous shrub; branches large and shooting out far, leaves roundish-oval, very acuminate, regularly dentate; bud large, oval, scales greenish, sometimes black at the summit; flower large, double, four inches in diameter, of an intense rose, very difficult to describe; exterior petals arranged around and toward the centre, recurved, narrowed towards the claws, very broad in the limb, regularly placed in a vase-form; those of the centre small, straight, irregularly marked with rose and white, which gives a peculiar character of beauty to this flower. The sexual organs are apparent, some of the stamens petaloid.—*Superb*.

122. *C. Ornata*.—Leaves medium, horizontal, of a handsome green; bud large, scales almost black; flower large, broad, double, of a cherry-red, mixed with a delicate violet, No. 3, well formed, having some resemblance to that of *C. Rosa sinensis*.—*Beautiful*.

123. *C. Percyæ*.—Leaves large, roundish-oval, stiff, of a blackish green; bud oblong, scales greenish; flower large, single, cherry-red, No. 1; stamens numerous, dispersed, and very regularly recurved, instead of being straight and confined in fascicles, as in the *C. Aitonæ*; this disposition of the stamens gives it the form of the interior of the blossom of a *Passiflora*.—*Curious*.

124. *C. Pencillata*.—Leaves two inches wide and four long, ovate-lanceolate, very dentate, almost flat, of a beautiful green; bud rather large, scales green; flower two and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, of a cherry-red, No. 3; petals of the circumference reflexed upon the calyx, the others elevated as in the *C. Rex Batavæ*. A few stamens in the centre.—*Pretty*.

125. *C. Parthoniana*. See *C. Dorsetti*.

126. *Preston-eclipse*.—The leaves have a faint resemblance to those of *C. Imperialis*, as have also the buds; flower three inches and three lines in diameter, sometimes of a clear rose, No. 1, striped with white, like the *C.*

Punctata plena; now and then of a pure cherry-red, No. 4, as in the *Camellia Pæoniæflora*; exterior petals, not numerous, large, recurved; those of the interior narrow, erect, slashed, striped, spiral, and form a depressed sphere.—*Superb*.

127. *C. Paradoxa*.—Leaves two inches wide and three and a half long, roundish-oval, nerves conspicuous; flower large, single, regular, of a clear cherry-red, No. 5; petals slightly undulate, crenated at the summit; filaments of the stamens united for half their length.—*Passable*.

128. *C. Pulchella*.—Leaves small, of a pale green; bud with blackish scales; flower small, semi-double, of a cherry-red, No. 1; petals straight.—*Passable*.

129. *C. Pæoniæflora rubra*.—A vigorous shrub, has a tendency to grow tall, and requires to be pruned to give it a handsome form; leaves two inches wide, and two and eleven lines long, a little dentated, oval, acuminated, shining, of rather a deep green; bud large, rounded, scales green; flower four and a half inches in diameter, and sometimes larger, of a vivid rose, No. 4, often of a cherry-red, No. 2, full; petals flat in the circumference; in the centre large, and in form of a cornet, numerous, narrow, close, forming an elevated centre.—*Superb*.

130. *C. Parcksi striped*.—Leaves small, an inch and a half wide and two long, reflex, recurved at the summit, nerves apparent, but small, of an obscure green, surface uneven; bud with green scales; flower large, double, of a cherry-red, No. 2, at first, and afterwards rose; petals of the circumference broad, finely crenated at the summit; some stamens in the centre; this flower resembles, a little, that of *C. Rosa sinensis*.—*Handsome*.

131. *C. Palmerii rubra*.—Leaves of a medium size, of the kind of those of *C. Lucida*; flower rather small, double, of a cherry-red, No. 3.—*Passable*.

132. *C. Plumonia*.—Leaves two inches wide and three and a half long, roundish-oval, a little mucronate, thick, regularly dentated at the summit, and irregularly at the base, of a sombre green; bud elongate, scales green; of a medium size; flower of a medium size, single, cherry-red, No. 2; petals to the number of from five to seven, broad, stamens single, mixed with others half transformed into petals.—*Rather insignificant*.

133. *C. Reine des Pays-Bas*.—Leaves near, shining like those of *C.*

Rubra simplex; bud with calycinal scales, greenish; flower three inches in diameter, double, clear cherry-red, No. 2; petals of the circumference recurved and rumpled; those of the centre erect and distorted.—*Passable*.

134. *C. Radiata*.—Leaves of a medium size, ovate-lanceolate, of a faded green, nearly nerveless; bud rounded, depressed, scales blackish at the base, and whitish at the summit; flower two inches and ten lines in diameter, full, regular, of a delicate cherry-red, No. 1; petals handsomely imbricated, forming a cup, as in *C. Florida*.—*Passable*.

135. *C. Rosa sinensis*.—A shrub with greyish branches; leaves large, near, strongly nerved, oval, acuminate, regularly dentate, recurved towards the stalk, of a deep green; bud rather large, in form and color like those of the *C. Variegata plena*; flower three inches and three lines, and sometimes more, in diameter, full, regular, of a cherry-red, No. 2, sometimes rose; exterior petals recurved, and a little irregular in the limb; those of the centre narrower, and a little rumpled; some of them striped with white and clear rose.—*Superb*.

136. **C. Reticulata*.—This Camellia came from China. It is considered by all botanists as a distinct species. It differs, in all respects, from *C. Japonica*, by its rounded, flat, and strongly reticulated leaves, as well as by its silken ovary, which is not to be found in the other species; bud very large, conical, two inches long before it opens; calyx pentaphylloous, of a yellowish green; leaves oblong, acuminate, reticulate, dentate, of a deep green; flower very large, five inches in diameter, semi-double; petals, in number from twenty to twentythree, undulated and inserted in a loose and irregular manner, of a bright cherry-red, No. 2, shaded with rose; stamens numerous and irregularly placed, some erect and others curved; anthers broad, of a dull brownish yellow, which but illy comports with the splendor of the petals. This flower much resembles that of *Paeonia arborea rosea*, when this is only semi-double, which is often the case; of the same color and the same form.—*Magnificent*.

137. *C. Rubricaulis*.—A vigorous shrub, and of a handsome port; leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, roundish-oval, near, thick, broad teeth and conspicuous nerves, of a deep green; bud ovate-oblong, scales yellowish; flower semi-double, two and a half inches in di-

ameter, of a regular form, cherry-red, No. 3; petals rounded, broad, dispersed; corolla in the form of a vase; many stamens in the centre. It is known in the commerce of flowers, by the name of *C. Rubricaulis Variegata*; but this is the same as the common *C. Rubricaulis*, which has marbled flowers when it is forced to bloom early in a very warm green-house. This peculiarity of producing variegated flowers, has been remarked in several varieties of the red flowered Camellias, whenever they are submitted to an elevated temperature, to make them bloom before their natural epoch. The *C. Chandlerii*, *Spectabilis*, *Coccinea*, *Rex Batavie*, *Aflæ Rosa sinensis*, *Corollina*, *Belesiana*, *Wiltonia*, *Rubra plena*, and others, experience this change. The *Variegata plena* is more marbled, or variegated in winter, than in the spring.

138. *C. Rosa punctata*.—Leaves two inches wide and two and a half long, roundish-oval, acuminate, near, horizontal, regularly dentated, of rather a deep green; flower three inches in diameter, double, well formed, of a cherry-red, No. 2, with some white spots.—*Very handsome*.

139. *C. Rosæflora*.—Leaves two inches wide and three and two lines long, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, some of them rolled back, conspicuously nerved, and of a handsome green; bud rather large, oblong, elongate, scales green; flower regular, double, two and a half inches in diameter, cherry-red, No. 2; petals rather numerous, ovate-oblong, well imbricated, in a rose-form; a few stamens.—*Handsome*.

140. *C. Scintillous*.—Leaves two inches wide and two and ten lines long, oval, a little acuminate; nerves apparent, of an ordinary green; bud rather large, a little pointed, scales yellowish; flower three and a half inches in diameter, double, cherry-red, No. 1; petals shaded with red and rose, long, narrow, handsomely imbricated.—*Very handsome*.

141. *C. Senicea*.—There exist in commerce three different varieties under this name; the foliage of the first resembles that of *C. Florida*; bud large, roundish, depressed, scales yellowish; flower large, full, of a cherry-red, No. 2, opening gradually in the form of a cup; petals of the circumference, arranged in several rows, broad, rounded, imbricated; those of the other rows are much smaller, but of the form of the preceding, a little

rumpled in the centre, sometimes striped with white, a little twisted, and contains two or three stamens.—*It is a superb variety.*

The second variety has leaves two inches wide and three long, ovate-lanceolate, very acuminate, of a faded green; flower large, of a cherry-red, No. 2, very double, well formed; petals well arranged, and imbricated regularly.—*Superb.*

The third variety has rather large leaves, inclined towards the earth, and of a pale green, the flower is composed of seven large petals in the circumference; the petals of the middle very nearly like those of *C. Anemone-flora*.—*Passable.*

142. *C. Superba*.—Leaves roundish-oval, two inches wide and two and a half long, dentated and a little undulated, thick, of a dull green; flower large, semi-double, in the form of a broad cup, of a beautiful cherry, No. 3; a few stamens are found intermixed with the small petals.—*Passable.*

143. *Staminea simplex*, or *Pinckolor*.—Leaves very large, three inches and three lines wide and four inches and three lines long, roundish-oval, stiff, thick, a little acuminate, strong nerves, of a pale green; bud very large, oblong, obtuse, scales yellowish, flowers four inches in diameter, single, of a cherry-red, No. 2, sometimes darker; stamens numerous; anthers large; filaments short.—*Very beautiful.*

144. *C. Sophiana* (*Poit.*).—Shrub vigorous; leaves oval, slightly acuminate, dentated rather deeply, of a handsome green; bud large, conical; flower cherry-red, No. 2, semi-full, three and a half inches in diameter; petals from 15 to 20, broad, well imbricated, reflex towards the summit, convex in the middle and concave at the base; petals of the centre disposed as in the corolla of a lily; the filaments of the stamens are divided into five or six divergent fascicles. Obtained from the seed by Mr. Mathieu, of Paris, and named by Mr. Poiteau.—*Very handsome.*

145. *Thunbergia*.—Leaves one inch and eleven lines broad and three inches long, oval, a little acuminate, obscurely veined, slightly recurved interiorly, flat at the summit, and of a beautiful glossy green; bud oblong, scales greenish; flower two and a half inches in diameter, semi-double, cherry-red, No. 2, of the form of *Camellia Florida*, but less double; petals of the centre curled and distorted; pistils apparent.—*Superb.*

146. *C. Spatulatae*.—Leaves rather large; buds with dark yellow scales; flower large, single, cherry-red, No. 3; petals elongate, bifid, spatulate, hollowed into gutters having the summit a little recurved; bears seed.—*Beautiful*.

147. *C. Triumphans*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three long, roundish-oval, slightly acuminate, nerves very distinct, a little undulated towards the middle, thick, very like those of the *Colvillii*; bud spherical, depressed at the summit, and as large as a small walnut, before it expands into blossom; scales calycinal, large, thick, rounded, of a yellowish color; flower three and a half inches in diameter, very full, regular, cherry-red, No. 1, gradually shaded with a pure rose, whose intenseness diminishes from the circumference to the centre; petals large, a little recurved at the exterior extremity, imbricated gracefully, slightly veined with red and rose; sometimes the petals of the centre, which are small, are striped with white.—*Magnificent*.

148. *C. Warrata striata*.—Leaves lanceolate, two inches wide and four long, acuminate, the borders turned up and forming a kind of spoon, of a glossy green; bud very large, oblong, scales clear green; flower broad, irregular, of a cherry-red, No. 1, often pale or dark, and spotted with white; petals six, broad, deeply crenated at the summit, folded back on the calyx, and separated from those of the centre, which are all composed of petaloid stamens, red, regular, forming a bowl.—*Very handsome*.

149. *C. Venustissima*.—Leaves roundish-oval, like those of *C. Masterii*, two inches and eight lines wide and three long; flower of the *Anemone*, large, semi-double, cherry-red, No. 2, sometimes striped with white lines.—*Charming*.

150. *C. Woodtiana*.—Leaves two inches wide and three long, lanceolate, acuminate, regularly and finely dentated; bud small, scales green; flower medium, double, of a cherry-red, No. 2.—*Passable*.

151. *C. Woodsii*.—Leaves twenty lines wide and three inches and ten lines long; lanceolate, acuminate, a little dentated, of a deep green; handsome port; bud very large, oblong, scales blackish; flower very large, three inches in diameter, petals unequal.

This flower resembles a Provence rose; blooms with difficulty.—*Superb*.

FIRST GAMUT.

UNICOLORS.

DEEP CHERRY-RED.

Dominant color.—Carmine mixed with more or less Vermilion, as in Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the colored table.

152. *Camellia Alexandriana*.—Leaves two inches and eight lines wide and three and a half long, ovate, oblong, lanceolate, canaliculate; reflex, teeth very distant, of a deep green; flower large, three inches in diameter, double, deep cherry-red, No. 6; a little of a violet tint, form like that of *C. Altheæflora*.—*Very beautiful*.

153. *C. Altheæflora*.—Leaves two inches six lines wide and four inches three lines long, near, reflex, lanceolate, of a clear and grossy green; bud obtuse, large, with reddish calycinal scales; flower broad, depressed, double, three and a half inches in diameter, cherry-red, No. 6; petals of the circumference in two rows, large, recurved, separated from those of the centre, which are broad, short, erect, irregularly veined, notched or slit at the summit and intermixed with stamens, which are not very apparent.—*Superb*.

154. *C. Atroviolacea*.—Flower large, regular, well formed, clear red, and afterwards deep; petals of the exterior rounded and acuminated; those of the centre narrower, elongate, distorted and acute.—*Passable*.

155. *C. Anemonea mutabilis*.—Leaves two inches and three lines wide and three inches and two lines long, flat, ovate, lanceolate, nerves not very apparent, of a deep green; bud rather large, oblong, scales greenish; flower three and a half inches in diameter, full, of a deep red, No. 6; inclining to purple, darker than *C. Corollina*; petals in eight rows, handsomely imbricated, the exteriors broad, the others diminish in width in proportion as they approximate to the centre, all crenated at the summit, some of them verging towards white.—*Magnificent*.

156. *C. Anemonea Warrata rosea*.—Leaves four inches long and three wide, oval, elliptical, acute, imperfectly nerved, glossy and coriaceous, point short; flower more than three inches in diameter, spherical, of a cherry-red, No. 4; shaded with a purplish-rose; exterior petals large, an inch broad, not very near, entire, a little sinuous.—*Superb*.

157. *C. Blackburniana*.—Leaves two inches wide and four long, oblong,

lanceolate, dispersed, dentated, resembling those of *C. Dorsetti* of a brownish green; bud elongate, pointed, with greenish scales, flower large, three inches in diameter, full; color, deep cherry-red, No. 6; petals of the exterior large, recurved, detached from those of the centre, which are short, near, compact, forming an elevated heart.—*Superb*.

158. *C. Braxiliensis*.—Leaf handsome; shrub branched; port pyramidal, and very vigorous; bud with blackish scales; flower semi-double, red, small.—*Insignificant*.

159. *C. Berlesiana fulgens*.—A shrub with tortuous and greyish branches; leaves near, numerous, of ordinary size, oval, a little acuminate, nerves not very apparent, scarcely dentated, and somewhat like those of *C. Coccinea*; bud large, elongate, scales green; opens gradually and gracefully; flower three inches and two lines in diameter, double, rose color, No. 4; petals, rounded, elevated, disposed in the form of a vase, not numerous, intermixed with stamens, which are not very apparent.—*Very handsome*.

160. *C. Concinna*.—Leaves an inch and a half wide and two and a half long, thick, roundish-oval, the summit very acute, nerves very salient, but little dentated and of a deep green; bud pretty large, pyramidal, scales greenish; flower more than three inches in diameter, full, hollowed in the centre like a funnel, cherry-red, No. 4; petals gracefully imbricated, from the centre to the circumference, reflex, and form a perfect rose.—*Magnificent*.

161. *C. Coccinea*.—Shrub pyramidal, wood greyish; leaves of medium size, near, roundish-oval, a little acuminate, smooth, irregularly dentated; bud somewhat large, oval, acute, scales greenish; flower axillary, large, regular, double, of a deep cherry-red, No. 4; petals of the circumference, imbricated, sometimes splashed with white; those of the centre small, rumpled, and irregularly arranged.—*Very beautiful*.

162. *C. Aintonia*.—Floy. It is a sub-variety of *C. Warrata*, fecundated by *C. Variegata*, and obtained from the seed, by Mr. Floy of New York. The flower of this *Camellia* has only a single row of large exterior petals, which are stiff, thick, very broad, of a deep cherry-red, No. 6; the centre of the flower is composed of narrow petals, striped red and white, among which are seen some stamens and rudiments of pistils like those of the *Warrata*.—*Very beautiful*.

163. *C. Corollina*.—Leaves from two to three inches wide and five long, lanceolate, acuminate, a little inclined towards the stock, sometimes considerably dentated for one half, and then almost entire towards the summit, of an obscure green; bud large, obtuse, scales yellowish; flower three and a half inches in diameter, and often more, double, deep cherry-red, No. 6; petals large, broad, not numerous, sometimes spotted with white; some stamens in the centre. The seeds of this *Camellia* have produced very beautiful sub-varieties.—*Superb*.

164. *C. Dilecta*.—Leaves small, of different forms, very little dentated; bud small, scales blackish; flower small, semi-double, of a very beautiful deep cherry-red, No. 6; a few petaloid stamens in the centre.—*Passable*.

165. *C. Dernii*, or *Augustæ*.—Leaves elongate, horizontal, profoundly dentate; bud oval, pointed; scales yellowish; flower full, three inches in diameter, of a handsome form, deep cherry-red, No. 4; vivid crimson; exterior petals in two rows, broad, flattened, gracefully twisted, reflex, and crenate; those of the middle, form a flattened bowl, are numerous and united in irregular groups.—*Very beautiful*.

166. *C. Egertonia*.—Leaves oblong, acuminate, eighteen lines wide and three and a half inches long, obscurely veined, the point inclined toward the earth, flat, of a deep shining green; bud elongate, scales blackish on their borders, green in the middle and whitish at the summit; flower two inches and nine lines in diameter, full, deep cherry-red, No. 5; petals of the exterior disposed in three rows, broad, recurved, much crenated at the summit; those of the centre, smaller, unequal, separated from the first; slit into narrow portions, the first slit at the top, contorted, short and compact, forming an open centre; enveloped by a few more regular petals.—*Very beautiful*.

167. *C. Elphinstonia*.—Leaves two inches four lines wide and three inches eight lines long, roundish-oval, a little dentated; bud large, scales of a blackish green; flower large, cherry-red, No. 5; almost poppy colored, shaded with carmine, sometimes splashed with white, three inches in diameter, heart arched; exterior petals pretty large, well arranged in a cup and notched at the summit; those of the centre, small, numerous, rolled like a cornet, grouped and united, presenting a regular and pleasing sphere.—*Very beautiful*.

168. *C. Flammea*.—Leaves narrow, elongate; flower small, deep cherry-red, No. 5; petals a little pointed.—*Insignificant*.

169. *C. Fulgida*.—Leaves two inches and one line wide and three inches three lines long, roundish-oval, a little acuminate, reflex, nerves profound, of a very deep green; bud large, a little elongated, scales green; flower three and a half inches in diameter, single, deep cherry No. 6; petals 6, broad, slightly curled, resembling those of *C. Spatulata*.

170. *C. Fulgens*.—Leaves and port of the single *C. Elegans*; flower cherry-red, No. 4; single; stamens as in *C. Aitoniana*; bears seed. There is a variety which bears the same name, the flower of which is double, large and very beautiful.

171. *C. Gloria belgica*.—Leaves handsome, shining, finely dentated; flower large, single, cherry-red, No. 4; like that of *C. Papaveracea*.

172. *C. Heugmaniana*.—Leaves somewhat large, smooth, two inches and two lines wide, and three inches one line long, oblong, very acuminate, strongly nerved, very dentate, reflex, undulated, of a dull green; bud of a medium size, obtuse, scales green; flower three inches in diameter, double, cherry-red, No. 4; spherical, well formed; petals imbricated, regularly elevated, pretty large; those of the centre small, a little distorted, a few stamens.—*Very handsome*.

173. *C. Hexangularis Monstruosa*.—Leaves of a medium size, roundish-oval, slightly acuminate, obscurely dentate, of an ordinary green; flower three inches in diameter, well formed, double, of a cherry-red, No. 4.—*Superb*.

There exists an old *Hexangularis*, whose leaf is small, as well as the flower, which is of a delicate rose color, with numerous petals, visibly divided into several angular undulations and curved inward.—*Passable*.

174. *C. Insignis purpurea*.—Leaves large, ovate, lanceolate, reflex, of a blackish green; bud elongate, large, scales blackish; flower large, very deep cherry-red, No. 7; single, with a few abortive stamens, or transformed into rudimentary petals in the centre.

175. *C. Johnsonii*.—Shrub vigorous, but not much branched; leaves broad, of a deep green and often spotted with yellow dots; bud large, thick, scales greenish; flower semi-double, large, of a dark cherry-red, No. 4; crimsoned more or less deeply; some of the exterior petals broad and others

pointed, not numerous; those of the middle, lanceolate, smaller than the first, formed into spiral and intermixed with fertile stamens.—*Very handsome.*

176. *C. Knightii*.—A shrub of an elegant port; leaves roundish-oval, finely dentated, very glossy, almost flat, and of a clear green; bud large, spherical, scales calycinal, blackish; flower large, single, of a handsome cherry-red, No. 4; petals broad, seven in number; many stamens arranged in fascicles, some of which are in a rudimental petaloid state; bears seed.—*Passable.*

177. *C. Kermesina*.—Leaves two inches and three lines wide and three and a half long, roundish-oval, strongly-nerved, of a very deep green; bud elongate, scales green; flower three inches in diameter; cherry-red, No. 5; double, petals round, erect, spatulate, like those of *C. Rubricaulis*; a few stamens in the centre.—*Very handsome.*

178. *C. Lindbria*.—Leaves of a medium size, ovate, lanceolate, very acuminate, recurved at the summit, of a green similar to that of *C. single red*; bud elongated, scales greenish; flower semi-double, deep cherry-red, No. 4; like that of *C. Camptoniana*. There is another variety of this name, the flower of which is large, double, of a delicate rose, resembling much that of *C. Sinensis rosea*.—*Superb.*

179. *C. Lucida*.—Leaves two inches wide, and three long, ovate, oblong, a little acuminate, shining, flat, horizontal, the old have the summit acute, the others obtuse, slightly dentated, and of an obscure green; bud of a medium size, scales blackish; flower double, rather large, regular, of a deep orange red, approaching carmine, No. 5; some of the centre petals deformed.—*Very beautiful.*

180. *C. Madame Adelaide*. (Berl.)—Shrub pyramidal; leaves resembling those of *C. double white*, a little more acute, and more dentated at the extremity, of a deep green; bud very large, like that of *C. Aitonii*; flower very large, spherical, double, of a beautiful cherry-red, No. 5; petals rounded, beautifully imbricated, some of those in the centre slightly distorted; those of the circumference arranged horizontally, and those of the centre erect.—*Superb.*

181. *C. Milleri*.—Leaves two inches and two lines wide, and four and often more long, oblong, scarcely veined, flat, very finely dentated, of a

clear green, as in *C. Speciosa vera*; bud very large, obtuse, scales greenish; flower large, four inches and eight lines in diameter, full, cherry-red, No. 4; exterior petals broad, not numerous, recurved, sometimes curled, doubly crenate at the summit; those of the interior of different sizes, some large, others small and slit into narrow strips like the *Speciosa vera*.—*Magnificent*.

182. *C. Minuta*.—Shrub vigorous; leaves three inches long, almost orbicular, a little attenuated at the base and summit, very glossy and veined; flower two inches and eight lines in diameter, of a deep cherry-red, No. 4; arranged into a perfect vase, regular, petals imbricated, emarginate in the middle, slightly cordiform; those of the centre, very irregular, of a uniform vivid red.—*Superb*.

183. *C. Myrtifolia* or *involuta*.—Leaves smaller than in the other varieties, one inch and a half wide and two long, oval, slightly lanceolate, of a dull green; bud of a medium size, egg-shaped, acute, of a yellowish green; flower large, full, well formed, of a handsome red; exterior petals deep amaranth, and those approaching the centre, a pale rose color; petals broad, beautifully imbricated, numerous. The flowers of this variety emit an agreeable odor when they are struck by the solar rays.—*Magnificent*.

184. *C. Myrtifolia grandiflora*.—A shrub of rather a slow growth and not very tall, branches of a greyish green, slim and diverging; leaves two inches long, a little contorted into the form of a boat, and deeply dentated; of a deep and glossy green; flower very double, four inches in diameter, of a cherry-red, No. 5; spotted and striped with carmine; petals very ample, rounded, borders of a pale rose; corolla regular, and approaches very nearly the form of the hundred-leaf rose; like the latter it is a little open and forms a cup in the centre; blooms very late.—*Superb*.

185. *C. Mastererii*.—Leaves rounded and acuminate, of a very dark green; bud elongate and has reddish calycinal scales; flower three and a half inches in diameter, full, well formed, of a deep cherry-red, No. 5, or deep crimson; petals of the circumference oblong, cordiform, convex and recurved; those of the centre smaller, cut into strap-shaped portions at the summit, not numerous and sometimes marked with white.—*Very beautiful*.

186. *C. Papaveracea*.—Leaves of ordinary size, oval, contracted at the summit, nerves salient, of a pale green, often shaded with yellow; flower single, five inches in diameter, cherry-red, No. 4; petals from 5 to 7, broad,

well placed; many short stamens, compact, style very long; bears seed.—*Superb.*

187. *C. Parksii vera*.—Leaves two and one half inches wide and three inches 4 lines long, almost flat, roundish-oval, slightly acuminate, delicately dentated; smooth, of a clear green, resembling a little those of *C. Speciosa vera*; bud large, oblong, depressed at the summit, scales blackish, full, a cherry red, No. 6; petals of the circumference in two rows, broad, channelled, some recurved, compact, others erect and mixed with those of the interior, which are small, thick, forming an irregular sphere, as in *C. Milleri*, or the *Speciosa vera*, of which this variety has the form and dimensions.—*Magnificent.*

188. *C. Præcellentissima*.—Leaves two inches wide and two inches and two lines long, elliptical, slightly acuminate, nerves very apparent, almost invisibly dentate, the summit reflex, as in the *C. Rœsweissii*; bud oblong, scales of a yellowish green, flower three and a half inches in diameter and often more, double, cherry-red, No. 5, having a little of the tint of that of *C. Ricinii*; petals of the circumference six, oblong, turned back on the calyx distant from each other, in the form of a star and crenated at the summit; those of the interior numerous, short, equally arranged and forming a bowl, as in the ordinary *Warrata*; in the middle are seen the styles which are very long.—*Very beautiful.*

189. *C. Pictorum coccinea*.—Leaves large, horizontal, and hollowed into a gutter, of a deep green, but very little dentated; bud large, scales greenish; flower more than three inches in diameter and often even four, full, regular, of a cherry color, No. 4; petals broad, handsomely detached, and gracefully imbricated.—*Superb.*

190. *C. Platiperola*.—We possess two Camellias under this name; the first is very much like *C. Imperialis*, both in foliage and flower; the second has leaves like those of *C. Speciosa vera*, or of *C. Rawiana*. The flower which is not so dark as that of the two last varieties, has the same form and size; but the bud before it opens, has a white point at the summit.—*Superb.*

191. *C. Rubra simplex*, or *japonica*.—The type, from which nearly all our varieties were derived. See its description at the commencement of the monography.

192. *C. Rubra plena*.—This shrub requires pruning, to give it a grace-

ful port and cause it to flower abundantly; branches greyish, numerous, having a tendency to extend themselves far, leaves ovate-lanceolate, or rounded, curled, reclined, and are often undulated in various directions, of a deep green; bud large, oblong, obtuse, scales blackish; flower three inches in diameter, full, of a cherry-red, No. 5; petals of the circumference broad, recurved; those of the interior, swollen, narrow, elongate, numerous, rumpled, and irregularly arranged; bears seed.

There exists a sub-variety of this *Camellia* known in the commerce of flowers under the name of *Rubra maxima*; it is a more rustic shrub, its flower longer and its port more regular; but both of these varieties, retain their buds with difficulty. Still if they are kept in a continued temperate atmosphere, from the last of autumn to the moment of florescence, they flower very well in December.—*Superb*.

193. *C. Rex Bataviae*.—Leaves two inches wide and three inches two lines long, a little recurved at the extremity, nerves very distinct, often spotted with pale yellow; bud large, scales greenish; flower three inches and 3 lines in diameter, double, regular, cherry color, No. 6, becoming darker in proportion as the flower develops; petals not numerous, broad, rounded at the summit, hollowed into gutters and slightly recurved backwards; some of those in the centre rumpled and dislocated; a few stamens in the centre, with very brilliant yellow anthers.—*Very beautiful*.

194. *C. Rossi*.—Leaves large, ovate-lanceolate, curled, recurved towards the stock, very dentate, of a dull green; bud with green scales; flower double, three inches in diameter, of a fine cherry-red, No. 4, sometimes spotted.—*Very beautiful*.

195. *C. Rossiana superba*.—Branches vigorous and elongated; leaves ample, rather deeply dentated, nerves very apparent; flower of a medium size, of a deep cherry-red, No. 4, semi-double.—*Handsome*.

196. *C. Rosci* or *Rawsiana*.—See the next.

197. *C. Rawsiana* or *Rosci*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, oblong, horizontal, a little rolled, recurved at the summit, very finely dentated of a clear green; bud large, scales blackish; flower three inches in diameter, full, deep cherry-red, No. 4, form convex and rumpled; petals of the circumference not numerous, but broad, distorted and thick; those of the interior very numerous, pretty large, compact, un-

equal, reclined, or erect, some of them marked with a white spot.—*Superb.*

198. *C. Sanguinea*.—Leaves of a medium size, form and color of *C. Aitonii*; bud oblong, pointed, scales greenish; flower 4 inches in diameter, single, cherry-red, No. 5, sometimes blood color; stamens numerous, anthers small, styles long, surpassing, by a third, the length of the stamens; bears seed.—*Beautiful.*

199. *C. Staminea plena*.—We have compared during several years in succession, this plant with *C. Rawiana* and *Roscii* and have discovered so little difference between these varieties that we think that they constitute but one.

200. *C. Superbissima*. (Sacc.)—Leaves two inches wide and three long; bud obtuse, scales greenish; flower of the largest dimensions double, of a cherry-red, No. 4, often shaded with rose; petals irregularly arranged, but with grace. This variety has been obtained from the seed by Mr. Sacco of Milan. He states that the mother plant has produced flowers seven and a half inches in diameter.

201. *C. Sparmaniana*.—Leaves two and half inches wide and three and two lines long, roundish oval, very slightly acuminated, with very distinct nerves, of a green like that of *C. Wilbanksiana*; bud large, with greenish scales; flower three inches in diameter, double, cherry-red, No. 6, exterior petals round, recurved, the others erect dispersed, with the form and dimensions of those of the flower of *C. Rex Bataviae*.—*Very beautiful.*

202. *C. Splendens vera*.—We possess two varieties of *C. Splendens*: the first has a single flower, and is not remarkable; the second, whose leaves very much resemble those of *C. Magniflora plena* has a superb appearance; its flowers very large, full, regular, deep cherry-red, No. 5; petals, rounded, imbricated, some of those in the centre contorted, and formed into two separate hearts.—*Superb.*

203. *C. Speciosa vera*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, rounded, slightly acuminated, fine teeth, flat, of a clear green, glossy, very finely veined; bud with blackish scales at the base and green at the summit; flower large, beautiful, full, of a deep cherry-red; No. 5, petals of the exterior in two or three rows, large, regular, recurved upon the calyx, those of the centre irregular, multiplied, close undulate, rumpled,

having a little white spot on the superior part; corolla three inches in diameter.—*Superb.*

204. *C. Tamponiana*. (Berb.)—Leaves close, oval, a little lanceolate, two inches three lines wide and three inches four lines long, with apparent nerves, of a dull green; bud large, oblong, with apple-green scales; flower three and a half inches in diameter, cherry-red, No. 5, approaching amaranth, double, well formed; petals rounded in the circumference, regularly recurved upon the calyx, the second row gracefully elevated; those of the centre, smaller, rumpled, sometimes marked with white spots; a few sterile stamens in the centre; flowers abundantly and easily obtained from the seed by Mr. Tamponet of Paris.

205. *C. Warrata* or *Anemone flora*.—Leaves two inches wide and three long, obtuse-oval, of a deep and brilliant green, flat, thick, dispersed, reflex; bud of medium size, elongate, with scales always blackish; flower large, double, of a deep cherry-red, No. 6, approaching a purple; petals of the circumference broad, nearly rounded, in number 6 or 7, those of the interior numerous, small, arranged with admirable regularity in the form of a depressed bowl. This variety flowers with facility in warm climates, but in Paris, it is sufficiently inconstant in this respect. When the buds exhibit at their summits a white spot, it is an indication of a certain and easy florescence. This variety has produced very beautiful sub-varieties; they are covered with fruit in Italy.

SECOND GAMUT.

UNICOLORS.

CARNATION COLORS.

Dominant color, rose lake and cinnabar, as in the numbers 1, and 2 of the colored table.

206. *C. Alba lutescens*, or *Roseoflorescens*.—Leaves oblong, reflex, and rolled downwards towards the summit, regularly dentated, almost flat, of the form and color of those of *C. Wilbanksiana*; bud obtuse-oval, with yellowish scales, flower three and a half inches in diameter, of a dingy white, yellowish, carnation, No. 2, full, totally deprived of sexual organs; petals broad, arranged in several rows.—*Very beautiful.*

207. *C. Carnea*.—Leaves oval, elongate, two and a half inches wide, and four inches three lines long, dispersed, very much veined and dentated, of a yellowish green; bud obtuse, large, with greenish scales; flower three inches broad, full, flesh-color approaching a pale yellow, as in No. 3.—*Superb*.

208. *C. Incarnata*.—Leaves two inches three lines wide and four long, lanceolate, strongly veined and deeply dentated, of a pale green, flower three and a half inches in diameter, full, arranged in a star, of a carnation color, pale on opening, and soon after becoming of a dingy yellow, a shade above No. 3; petals imbricated, tufted, slightly acuminate, sometimes crenated at the summit, gently leaning on each other, and forming a kind of star.—*Magnificent*.

209. *C. Kewblush*.—It is a sub-variety of the preceding, flowers not so regular and not star-form.

SECOND GAMUT.

UNICOLORS.

ORANGE-RED MORE OR LESS DEEP.

Dominant color, lake mixed with cinnabar-red as in Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. and 8, in the second gamut of the colored table.

210. *C. Anemonæflora Warrata sinensis*.—Leaves two inches wide and two and eight lines long, oval, obtuse, almost flat, the old roundish-oval, and the new lanceolate, both very finely dentate and with reddish margins, of a green very nearly like that of the orange; bud obtuse, pretty large, with green scales; flower three and a half inches in diameter; full, deep orange-red, No. 6, sometimes shaded above *C. Reveseii*, with the heart depressed; petals of the circumference in three rows, broad, rounded, those of the centre, narrow, short, mixed with others longer and broader, unequal, and marked in the centre, with one or two white spots. This flower much resembles that of *C. Parksii*.—*Superb*.

211. *C. Atrorubens*.—A very vigorous shrub; leaves large, ovate-lanceolate, attenuated at the superior extremity, very dentate, of a deep green, coriaceous bud of ordinary size with blackish scales; flower three inches in diameter, full, irregular, of a deep orange red, No. 6; exterior

petals in three rows, regularly placed, broad, imbricated, recurved and conspicuously displayed; those of the interior smaller, short, elevated, distorted, rumpled and separated from the first, forming a depressed centre; blooms with difficulty.—*Superb*.

212. *C. Augusta rubra aurantiaca*.—Leaves two inches wide and three inches and more long, very much dentated, ovate-lanceolate, acuminated, of a dull green; bud oblong, a little pointed; flower three and a half inches in diameter, double, deep orange-red, No. 8; color, form and dimensions like those of *C. Corallina*.—*Superb*.

213. *C. China* (Tat.) or *Rives-nova*.—The branches, leaves and wood resemble those of *C. Rubra plena*, of which it is a sub-variety; bud large, oval, with apple-green scales; flower three inches in diameter, full, of a deep orange-red, No. 7; petals elevated, numerous, compact, and arranged as in *C. Atrorubens*, but of a more open globular form.—*Superb*.

214. *C. China large*.—Leaves long, narrow, reflex, of a green, like that of *C. Rubra plena*; flower about three inches in diameter, full, of the form of the preceding and of a very similar color; petals of the exterior imbricated, entire, rounded at the summit, the borders recurved; a few small petals in the centre, unequal, slightly spotted with white.—*Superb*.

215. *C. Conspicua*.—A shrub which has but little grace in its port; leaves two inches two lines wide and four long, lanceolate, oblong, somewhat acuminate, undulating, close, reflex, deeply dentated with long petioles of an ordinary green; bud oblong, with green calycinal scales; flower three and a half inches in diameter, regular, full, of a beautiful orange-red, No. 8, approaching carmine; petals of the circumference, arranged in several rows, broad, handsomely imbricated and deeply crenated at the summit; some of those in the centre, long, twisted, and reclining laterally on the ovary.—*Superb*.

216. *C. Chandlerii*. (Chand.)—A vigorous shrub; leaves thick, three inches wide and four long, roundish-oval, horizontal, slightly acuminated, the points bent laterally, very much dentated, veins apparent, of an obscure green; bud large, pointed-oval, with scales part blackish and part yellowish; flower four inches in diameter, rose-form, double, depressed, of a superb deep orange-red, No. 8; petals of the circumference mucronated, imbricated, rounded, regularly arranged, crenated, those of the centre smaller, erect,

elongate, folded a little in a cornet form, sometimes spotted with white.—*Magnificent.*

217. *C. Cactiflora*.—Leaves 2 inches and 2 lines wide, and 3 inches 5 lines long, oval, oblong, lanceolate, very acuminate, distant from each other, deeply dentated, strongly nerved; bud oblong, with yellowish scales; flower double of an orange red, No. 8; petals handsomely imbricated, not numerous, broad and regularly arranged; those of the centre, swollen, distorted and intermixed with stamens.—*Very handsome.*

218. *Derbiana Vera*.—Leaves 2 inches 3 lines wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, roundish-oval, very acuminate, nerves very distinct, horizontal, finely dentated, surface often spotted with yellow, of a very beautiful green; bud very large, oblong, pointed with apple-green scales; flower 4 inches in diameter, and often more, double, deep orange-red, No. 7, of a brightness difficult to designate, and producing a magnificent effect; the petals of the circumference arranged in several rows, broad, a little spoon-shaped, and crenated at the summit; those of the interior, narrow, rumpled, of a rose tint; a few sterile stamens in the centre.—*Magnificent.* There is another *Derbiana*, known in the flower market which is not in the least distinguished.

219. *C. Eximia Vera*.—Leaves ovate, lanceolate, large, acuminate, very dentate, horizontal, of an ordinary green; bud large, flattened at the summit, scales calycinal, yellowish; flower $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, very full, of a deep orange color, No. 8; sometimes the petals are worked with a white line; they are arranged in six or seven rows, regularly imbricated, rounded, crenated at the summit, forming a beautiful rose, as in the *C. Blanc Double*. [Double white.]—*Magnificent.* There is known in the flower market another Camellia under this name, produced by Mr. Knight; its flower is semi-double and but little esteemed.

220. *Incomparabilis*.—Leaves 2 inches 9 lines wide and 4 inches long, roundish-oval, some of them lanceolate, acuminate, with conspicuous nerves, of a very brilliant green; bud oblong, large, pointed, with blackish scales; flower large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, single, deep orange-red, No. 7; eight broad petals, crenated at the summit, many erect and compact stamens. There exist, another Camellia under this name, whose flower is large, full, and like that of *C. Conspicua*.—*Superb.*

221. *C. Ignescens*.—Shrub vigorous; leaves rather large with small

nerves, but well delineated, sprinkled with spots of clear green, upon a more sombre ground; flower of medium size, semi-double, deep orange-red, No. 6, petals flat, imbricated in three rows; many stamens.—*Passable*.

222. *C. Lauchmani*.—A vigorous shrub and of a graceful port; foliage of a shining green; flower large, single, of a deep orange-red, No. 6, velvety; petals ample, erect, bilobed and elongate; stamens short, some of them petaloids; styles very long.—*Passable*.

223. *C. Magniflora plena*.—Leaves large, some rounded and others oval, subcordiform, thick, stiff, glossy, reflex, numerous, of an obscure green; bud oblong, rather large, with greenish scales; flowers very double, regular, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, of a deep cherry-red, No. 5, approaching a poppy color; exterior petals imbricated in three rows, very broad, crenated at the summit, those of the centre swollen, roundish, regularly arranged; flowers easily and for a long time.—*Superb*.

224. *C. Punicaeflora*.—Handsome foliage; flower 3 inches in diameter, semi-double, irregular deep orange-red, No. 4, inclined to a pomegranate color.—*Handsome*.

225. *C. Parviflora*.—Leaves near, lanceolate, oblong, very acuminate, 2 inches broad and 3 inches 4 lines long, almost flat, finely and irregularly dentated, and of an obscure green; bud large, oblong with blackish scales at the base, and yellowish at the summit; flower 3 inches in diameter, full, regular, deep orange-red, No. 7; petals handsomely imbricated, very numerous, with a depressed heart, containing 2 or 3 sterile stamens.—*Superb*.

226. *C. Palmerii purple Warrata*.—Branches short; leaves flat, rounded, very finely dentated, nerves not very apparent; flower large, full, deep orange-red, No. 8.—*Superb*.

227. *C. Reewesii vera*.—Port not very graceful; leaves few and dispersed, 2 inches 2 lines wide and 4 long, curled, ovate, lanceolate, the point recurved, of a deep green; bud large, pyramidal, with greenish scales; flower $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, double, deep orange-red, No. 7; petals of the circumference in two rows, an inch broad and $1\frac{1}{2}$ long, hollowed in the form of a gutter, very much crenated at the summit; those of the centre elongate, narrow, slit into narrow strips and folded at the summit in the form of a dome and leaving a void in the interior, where appear a few stamens.—*Superb*.

228. *C. Renira*.—Leaves 12 lines wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, lanceolate, oblong, finely dentated, strongly nerved, of a pale green; flower 3 inches in diameter, double, deep orange-red, No. 7; petals of the circumference very broad, oblong, crenated at the summit, those of the centre not numerous, long, narrow, folded over each other, and resembling the interior of an anemone.—*Superb*.

229. *Rivinii*.—Leaves 1 inch 10 lines broad and 3 inches 6 lines long, ovate, elongate, acuminated, nerved and dentated, horizontal; petioles 10 lines long, of a pale red, which is often extended for a third of the length of the main nerve; bud elongate, pyramidal, with green scales; flower $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, of a beautiful deep orange-red, No. 7, very double; petals of the circumference in several rows, oblong, a little spatulate, or spoon-form, crenated at the summit, and arranged in rows; those of the interior, very numerous, erect, and forming a dome, as in *C. Reewesii*; of the same color and same form.—*Superb*.

FIRST GAMUT.

BICOLORS.

FIRST DIVISION.

GROUND white striped or spotted with rose, as in No. 1. of the first gamut of the colored table.

230. *C. Banksii*.—It is the *Camellia Imperialis* under the name of *C. Banksii*, perhaps a little more striped with red, which appears to us to depend on the vigor of the plant.

231. *C. Dianthiflora striata plena*.—Leaves 2 inches wide and 3 inches 2 lines long, ovate-oblong, acuminated, horizontal, very dentate, a little recurved at their summits, very distinct nerves and of rather a deep green; flower large, very double, of a pretty form, resembling very much that of *Camellia Imperialis*.

232. *C. Delicatissima*.—Leaves 2 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ long, ovate oblong, attenuated at their two extremities, those of the superior having rather long points; flower $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, double, rose-form; heart very

large, being 2 inches 5 lines in diameter, petals curled, sinuous, irregular, those of the periphery, larger, being an inch and more broad, entire or sinuous, all white, striped with rose, stripes both large and small, and pretty numerous.—*Superb*.

233. *C. Elegantissima*.—Leaves large, ovate-lanceolate, strongly nerved, of a deep green; flower double, 3 inches in diameter, ground white, striped with rose.—*Superb*.

234. *C. Gloria Mundi*.—There are, under this name, two different Camellias; the first has leaves 2 inches 9 lines broad, and 4 inches long; form, color, and dimensions of *C. Imperialis*, when this is very vigorous; bud large, obtuse, with greenish scales; flower of a white ground, striped with rose, as in the Camellia above named, from which it differs but very little; only the heart is slightly yellowish. The second has leaves very nearly like those of *C. Grandiflora simplex*; its flower is double, cherry-red, No. 2, and very regular.

235. *C. Imperialis*.—Leaves $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ long, roundish-oval, very acuminate, rolled backward at the summit, horizontal, very much dentated, with strong nerves, of a clear green; bud egg-shaped, large, with greenish scales; flower three and a half inches in diameter, full, irregular, with a white ground slightly tinted or striped with rose; petals of the circumference broad, flat, recurved, crenate at the summit; those of the interior narrow, distorted, erect, united and forming an arched centre almost hemispherical, rumpled, resembling a Flemish pink, with a white ground striped with red. Petals entirely rose-colored are sometimes seen in this flower.—*Magnificent*.

236. *C. Imbricata alba*.—Leaves three inches wide and from four to five long, dispersed, oval, elliptical, attenuated, at the two extremities, handsomely nerved, point recurved downward; flower three and a half inches in diameter, spheroidal, very full and forming a regular rose, the petals of which gradually diminish in size towards the centre, and are mutually imbricated from the centre to the circumference, each has a free border, a little sinuous, entire, two lines broad in the centre and augmenting to twentyfive lines in the periphery; they are white with distinct red or white stripes.—*Magnificent*.

237. *C. Punctata simplex*, or

238. *C. Single striped*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide and three long; form, color and dimensions of *C. simplex alba*;—flower of medium size, single, white, striped or dotted with rose.—*Insignificant*.

239. *C. Pictanata*.—Leaves three and a half inches wide and four long, near, acuminate at the summit and rounded at the base, oval, elliptical, the point bent downward, shining; flower three and a half inches in diameter, spherical, very double; petals of the centre and also those of the circumference curled, sinuous, irregular, folded; those of the periphery entire, of a pure white, and occasionally some of them striped with red; a few stamens.—*Superb*.

240. *C. Regina Galliarum*, or

241. *C. Eclipse*.—Leaves and bud like those of *C. Imperialis*; flower three and a half inches in diameter, full, a little arched in the centre, ground white slightly spotted with rose; petals of the exterior recurved symmetrically, twisted and striped, as in the flower of *C. Imperialis*; this has heretofore been called the *Eclipse*; but the Messrs. Bowman have named it *C. Regina Galliarum*.—*Superb*.

242. *C. Sabina*.—Leaves of a medium size, roundish-oval, slightly acuminate, bud pyramidal, with green scales; flower large, full, and of a very pale or whitish carnation color.—*Superb*.

243. *C. Stryphosa*. (Rap.) Leaves of a medium size, ovate-lanceolate, slightly acuminate, much dentated, of a beautiful green; flower double, large, ground white, striped or more properly dotted with rose and red; handsomely formed.—*Superb*.

244. *C. Spoffortiana*.—A vigorous shrub and of an elegant port; leaves oval, horizontal, nerves salient, of a deep green, teeth distant and very acute; buds very large, with greenish scales; flower three inches in diameter, full, of a milk-white with a few red stripes.—*Superb*.

245. *C. Victoria antwerpensis*.—Leaves two inches three lines wide and four long, some roundish-oval, others lanceolate, acuminate, of a dull green; flower very double, three inches in diameter, exhibiting some rose stripes on a white ground.—*Superb*.

FIRST GAMUT.

BICOLORS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ground rose striped or spotted with cherry-red, as in No. 1; of the colored table.

246. *C. Colvillii vera*.—Shrub very vigorous; leaves three inches three lines wide and four inches seven lines long, broad, roundish-oval, a little acuminate, much dentated, with very salient nerves, thick, horizontal, slightly recurved downward, of a very deep green; bud very large, with scales, blackish on the border and yellowish in the middle; flower three inches and ten lines and often more in diameter; ground color clear rose, one shade darker than No. 1, and striped with carmine-red; form and disposition of the petals as in the flower of *C. Punctata plena*, but of greater dimensions.—*Magnificent*.

247. *C. Gray Venus*.

248. *C. Gray*.

249. *C. Eclipse*.

250. *C. Splendida*.

251. *C. Venusta*.

252. *C. Punctata plena*.—All these Camellias are sub-varieties, which resemble each other so much, that it is better to consider them as a single one. See below *C. Punctata plena*. All these double denominations came to us from beyond the sea.

253. *C. Punctata plena*.—Shrub vigorous and of an elegant port; leaves oval, almost round, two and a half inches wide and three and a half long, with very prominent nerves, much dentated, of a deep green; bud large, depressed at the summit, with apple-green scales; flower three inches in diameter, full, ground rose, marked with cherry-red lines, No. 1; petals of the circumference broad, crenate at the summit, and convex; those of the centre small, elongate and erect; floral form of *C. Imperialis*, but the mixture of its colors renders it more apparent. This Camellia sometimes produces flowers, entirely red or rose, and without stripes. We think that *C. Preston Eclipse* is identical with this, and that this accidental variety has been established by grafting.—*Magnificent*.

254. *C. Punctata major*.—Shrub vigorous; leaves broad, oval, nearly four inches long and three and a half wide, of a glossy green, finely veined, dentate, point bent downwards; flower four inches in diameter, considerably double, of a beautiful clear rose, No. 2, finely striped with blood-red, and spotted with white; corolla rose-form.—*Magnificent*.

255. *C. Rosa mundi*.

256. *C. Splendidi id.*

257. *C. Venusta id.*—See

258. *C. Punctata plena*.

F I R S T G A M U T .

B I C O L O R S .

T H I R D D I V I S I O N .

Ground clear or deep cherry, spotted with white.

259. *C. Aglae*.—Leaves two inches nine lines wide and three and a half long, reflex, roundish-oval, acuminate; buds with green scales; flower three inches in diameter, double, ground cherry, No. 2, often of that color only and sometimes spotted with white; stamens mixed with a few interior petals, flowers easily and abundantly.—*Very handsome*.

260. *C. Adonidea*.—Leaves very nearly like those of the *Preston Eclipse*; flower large, very double, of a cherry-red, No. 1, striped with white, form of a Flemish pink. We think that this Camellia is a sub-variety of *Preston Eclipse*, modified by culture.—*Superb*.

261. *C. Cariophyllæ flora*, or

262. *C. Dianthiflora*.—Shrub very vigorous, of not a very graceful port; branches expanded, recurved; leaves of ordinary size, a little inclined on the branches, elongate-oval, strongly veined; bud with blackish scales, elongate, acute; flower broad, sometimes double and often single, cherry-red, No. 2; petals of the circumference subcordiform, broad, dispersed, in number 7; those of the centre swollen, erect, numerous, striated with white, and forming by their union an arched centre. The late flowers are single and the centre is full of stamens. This variety bears seed and produces superb sub-varieties.

263. *C. Coronata Rosa*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide, and four

long, roundish-oval, a little acuminate, strongly nerved, deeply dentated, of the same green as that of *C. Imperialis*; flower large, double, well formed, deep cherry, No. 1; exterior petals broad, handsomely arranged, gracefully displayed, striped or spotted with white; those of the interior, smaller, contorted, and also striped or spotted with white.—*Superb*.

264. *C. Cardinalis*, or

265. *C. Moencii*.—Leaves pretty large, near, a little curled, borders very dentate, nerves very apparent, surface uneven; bud oblong, with yellowish green scales; flower semi-double, rather large, deep cherry, No. 1, with some shades clearer than that of *C. Variegata plena*; petals of the centre intermixed with fertile stamens, of different lengths; calyx divided into four segments, as in *C. Sophiana*, the styles surmount the bud before it expands.—*Handsome*.

266. *C. Donklaeri*.—Leaves two inches broad, and four long, flat, near, ovate-oblong, attenuated at the two extremities, and the superior reflex, of a shining apple-green regularly dentated; bud calyx in fine green divisions, papyraceous, reddish at the base, five lines broad and eight long; flower from three to four inches in diameter; petals about 20, an inch broad, and nearly two long, ovate-oblong, obtuse, entire, cherry-red, No. 1, variegated and sprinkled with white; the heart of the corolla is composed of from four to six curled petals, between which are perceived several fertile stamens, with others in a petaloid state.—*Magnificent*.

267. *C. Fioniana*.—Leaves small, lanceolate; flower small, red, splashed with white, double; it is an odd variety, derived from *C. Variegata*, which has been established by grafting.—*Pretty*.

268. *C. Melinetti*.—Leaves two inches wide, and three and three lines long, roundish oval, slightly acuminate, deeply dentated, strongly nerved, recurved in a shell-form, forming a parasol in the manner of those of *C. Colvillii vera*; flower large, full, of a beautiful cherry-red, No. 3; petals bordered and striped with pure white.—*Superb*.

269. *C. Marmorata*.—A shrub with yellowish branches, leaves roundish-oval, deeply dentate; bud small, rounded at the base, a little pointed at the summit; flower semi-double, cherry-red, No. 1, a little spotted with white, or rather, marbled with white.—*Passable*.

270. *C. Phillippe I.* or

271. *C. Mexicana*. (Sac.)—Leaves of a medium size, oval, a little lanceolate, of a deep green; bud pointed-oval; flower medium double, cherry-red, No. 2, spotted with white; it is very like the flower of *C. Fioniana*, a little more spotted with white.—*Passable*.

272. *C. Variegata plena*.—Shrub very vigorous; leaves, some rounded and others lanceolate, flat or revolute, very much dentated, with strong nerves, of a very deep green; this rustic shrub promptly attains a considerable elevation, in all climates, and flowers easily and in a short time; it sometimes bears seeds, especially when in the open ground. Very beautiful sub-varieties have been obtained from its seed; bud large, oblong, a little acuminate at the summit, with scales always green; flower three and a half inches in diameter, sometimes even four, cherry-red, No. 3, irregularly spotted with white; petals ample, recurved, some crenate and others entire at the summit; some of those in the centre erect and intermixed with stamens. In winter the flower is spotted, in the spring it is almost entirely red.—*Magnificent*.

273. *C. Variegata monstruosa*.—Leaves very nearly like those of *C. Crassinervia*; bud large, obtuse, with greenish scales; flower large double, of a cherry-red, No. 2, spotted with white.—*Beautiful*.

274. *C. Versicolor*.—We have in our collection, several Camellias under this name; that here described is a plant which has large leaves, roundish-oval, attenuated at the summit, near, of a deep green, and of the kind of those of *C. Chandlerii*; bud oval, scales blackish; flower pretty large, double, of a deep orange-red, No. 4, with roundish petals dotted with white in the middle; they much resemble those of *C. Leana Superba*. The other *Versicolor*, has a flower very like that of *C. Variegata plena*, the white is a little more regular; the leaves are reflex and have the point recurved downwards.

SECOND GAMENT.

BICOLORS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Ground yellowish carnation, striped with white, Nos. 1 and 2.

275. *C. Sweetia vera*.—Leaves two and a half inches wide, and four long, ovate-oblong, acuminate, dentate, stiff, thick, or ranged in the form of

a parasol, obtuse, very much veined, with strong nerves, teeth of the borders very large and of rather a clear green; flower of a medium size, double, ground yellowish carnation, as in No. 2, of this gamut; petals arranged in three rows, veined vertically or rather sprinkled with orange-red, No. 3; the borders are white, some of them double, crenate at the summit; those of the centre small, not numerous, cut into narrow lines, erect, of the same color as the others, and intermixed with a few sterile stamens.—*Magnificent.*

SECOND GAMUT.

BICOLORED FLOWERS.

Ground clear or deep orange-red, striped or spotted with white.

SECOND DIVISION.

276. *C. Chandlerii striata*. See *C. Chandlerii*.

277. *C. Cunninghamii mutabilis*.—Leaves oval, broad, slightly acuminate, finely dentated; flower rather large, double, ground orange-red, No. 7; petals arranged gracefully, imbricated, and of different sizes, deeply crenated at the summit, some of them marked with cross lines of pure white; a few stamens in the centre.—*Very pretty.*

278. *C. Imbricata tricolor*.—We possess two Camellias of this name, the first was received from Mr. Knight, of London. It differs but little in its leaves from *C. Imbricata rubra*; its flower is handsomely imbricated, double and of a deep orange-red, spotted with white; in the centre are a few stamens.—*Very beautiful.*

The second is a variety, which was imported by Mr. Siebold; its flower is semi-double, very handsomely formed, large, and shaded with several varieties of red and rose.—*Very beautiful.*

279. *C. Loukiana*.—Shrub vigorous, of an elegant port; flower very double, of a beautiful orange-red, No. 3; the petals of the centre, erect and curled, sometimes striped a little with white, which gives the flower a very agreeable form and appearance; occasionally the whole flower is spotted with white.—*Magnificent.*

280. *C. Master double red*.—Leaves somewhat large, ovate-obtuse, rolled under, others inclined towards the stock, strongly nerved, of a deep

green; bud of a medium size, scales calycinal, yellowish; flower large, double, of an orange-red, No. 4, sometimes also spotted with white.—*Very handsome.*

281. *C. Leana superba*.—Leaves two inches broad and three long, rounded, slightly acuminate, glabrous, of a glossy green; bud very large, oblong, with yellow calycinal scales; flower, more than three inches in diameter, double, of a deep orange-red, No. 3; petals from 30 to 35, 14 lines long; those of the circumference are red, some of them striped with white toward the middle, crenate or rounded at the summit; those of the centre are rose-color worked with white.—*Superb.*

282. *C. Warrata flammula*.—Leaves rather large, roundish oval, a little lanceolate, of a dull green; bud oblong, with yellowish scales; flower three and a half inches in diameter, deep orange-red No. 3; petals of the circumference 6 or 7, broad, crenate at the summit, border reflex; those of the interior are but petaloid stamens; bears seed.—*Pretty.*

E P I L O G U E .

Here terminate our observations upon the genus Camellia. We have exerted ourselves to be clear and exact in this treatise, without being dry and tedious; it is from the suffrages of enlightened and conscientious horticulturists, that we are to learn whether we have succeeded. Having been solicited to undertake the labor, we owe it to ourselves to declare, that not any motive of speculation, or of self-love has guided our pen, but only a lively desire to be useful to the greatest number.

Finally, we ought to declare, that we regard this work, but as the base, upon which a more able hand, will be enabled to erect a more solid monument, and one more worthy the science of horticulture. The boldness of our enterprise, may, possibly, be disapproved or censured; but we accept, in advance all blame, if we have been sufficiently happy to render any service to horticulture, and shall be obliged to every Aristarchus, whose criticism may still more enlighten that public, for which we have written; for our device has been and will ever be:

The general interest before all others.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

Indicating the color of the Camellia, its name, the form of its flower, the species or variety from which it was produced, the place of its origin, and the period of its introduction into Europe.

The * designates the species from which all the varieties have been obtained.

UNICOLORED FLOWERS.

PURE WHITE.

(Page 45.)

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Alba simplex,	reg. single,	single red,	Europe,	England, 1812.
" plena,	reg. full,	unknown,	Japan,	do. 1792.
Amabilis,	reg. sing.	single red,	Europe,	do. 1825.
*Axillaris vera,	irreg. sing.	a species,	China,	do. 1820.
Anemone fl. alb.	irreg. full,	warrata,	Europe,	do. Chandler.
Do. warrata carnea,	irreg. full,	warrata,	do.	do.
Candidissima,	reg. full,	unknown,	Japan,	do. 1830.
Compacta,	irreg. dble.	pink,	Europe,	do. Teoting.
Corvatheæfolia,	reg. dble.	unknown,	do.	do. 1833.
*Euryoides,	reg. sing.	species,	China,	do. 1830.
Excelsa,	irreg. dble.	single white,	Europe,	do. 1830.
Fimbriata,	reg. full,	unknown,	Japan,	do. 1816.
Gallica alba,	irreg. dble.	pink,	Europe,	France, 1830.
Granelli,	irreg. dble.	warrata,	do.	Italy, 1834.
*Kissi,	reg. sing.	species,	China,	England, 1825.
Lacteola,	irreg. dble.	warrata,	Europe,	Italy, 1830.
Nivea,	ir. semi d.	unknown,	do.	Belgium,
Nobilissima,	irreg. full,	pink,	do.	do. 1834.
*Oleifera,	reg. sing.	species,	Cochin China,	England, 1810.
*Oleæfolia,	reg. sing.	species,	China,	do. 1810.
Palmeri alba, or Pomponias f.	reg. semi d.	pomponia,	Europe,	do. 1815.
Do. plena,	irreg. full.	unknown,	Japan,	do. 1810.
Rollissoni,	reg. dble.	pink,	Europe,	Italy, 1813.
*Sasanqua,	reg. sing.	species,	China,	England, 1810.
Splendidissima,	irreg. full,	variety en a,	Europe,	Paris, Abbe Berlese,
Weimaria,	reg. semi d.	unknown,	do.	England,
Welbanksiana, or Heptangularis,	irreg. dble.	pomponia,	China,	do. Wilbanks.

FIRST GAMUT.

UNICOLORED FLOWERS.

CLEAR ROSE.

(Page 50.—*Dominant color.* Lake mixed with more or less vermillion and Naples yellow, as in Nos. 2, 3, and 4, of the colored table.)

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Aitonia or Amplissima, Apollina,	reg. single, irreg. full,	single red, pink,	Europe, do.	Eng., Aiton. France, Cachet, 1833.
Coloured, Crouyoud, Dahliaflora,	reg. single, reg. sem. d. irreg. s. d.	single red, warrata, pink,	do. do. do.	France. Belgium, 1834. England. Knight.
Expana, Fasciculata, Gueosonia, Heterophylla, Lindleya, Paeonia flora rosea,	irreg. s. d. irreg. dou. irreg. s. d. irreg. d. irreg. s. d. irreg. full,	do. do. single red, warrata, single red, unknown,	do. do. do. do. do. China,	England. Italy, Milan. England. do. do. Lindley. do. 1810, Hampden.
Pink,	irreg. s. d.	single red,	Japan,	do. Middle, Miss Turner.
Perle des Cam. Pulcherrima or Roleni, Rosea plena, Roseana, Resplendens, Sinensis rosea,	irreg. f. reg. doub. irreg. d. irreg. full, irreg. full, irreg. dou.	pomponia, aitonia, expansa, unknown, unknown, expansa,	Europe,	do.
Spectabilis, *Sananqua rosea,	irreg. dou. irreg. full,	pink, species,	do. China,	Paris, 1830. England, 1826, Capt. Rawes.
Theresiana, Venosa, Virginica, Viltonia, Wilbrahamia,	irreg. full, irreg. full, irreg. full, irreg. dou. irreg. dou.	pink, do. single red, pink, single red.	Europe, do. do. do. do.	Germany, do. England. Belgium. England.

FIRST GAMUT.

CLEAR CHERRY RED.

(Page 54.—*Dominant color.* Carmine lake, mixed with rose lake and vermillion, as in Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the colored table.)

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Aucubæfolia,	reg. dou.	single red,	Europe,	England, 1818.
Amerstia,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do.	do.
Amœna,	reg. dou.	single red,	do.	Italy.
Augusta,	irreg. dou.	corollina,	do.	England.
Aluntii superba,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do.	do. 1820.
Buckliana,	reg. s. dou.	anemonæ flora,	do.	do.
Belle Rosalie,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do.	France.
Brocksiana,	reg. s. d.	do.	do.	England.
Belle Henriette,	reg. dou.	expansa,	do.	France.
Berlesiana,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do:	Paris, Abbe Berlese, 1831.
Blanda,	irreg. dou.	warrata,	do.	Belgium.
Boumanni,	reg. dou.	varieg. ple.	do.	Abbe Berlese.
Celsiana,	reg. sing.	single red,	do.	England.
Crassinervia or Crassifolia,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do.	do.
Cliviana,	irreg. full,	papaveracea,	do.	do. 1830.
Chamlerii,	reg. dou.	splendens,	do.	do.
Conchiflora,	reg. dou.	expansa,	do.	do.
Conchiflora nova,	irreg. s. d.	single red,	do.	Milan.
Cramoisina Par- mentieri,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do.	Pamentier 1833.
Charles Auguste,	reg. s. d.	do.	do.	England.
Conchata,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do.	Italy.
Colla,	reg. dou.	single red,	do.	do.
Carolus,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do.	Germany.
Camtoniana,	reg. s. d.	pink,	do.	England.
Decora,	reg. full,	coccinea,	do.	do.
Dorsetti or Partho- niana,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do.	England and Belgium.
Dianthiflora,	reg. sing.	warrata,	do.	do. 1822.
Excelsiana,	reg. dou.	pink,	do.	Belgium.
Exoniensis,	reg. dou.	varieg. plena.	do.	England.
Elegans Chandlerii,	reg. full,	corollina,	do.	England.
Elegantissima,	reg. full,	warrata,	do.	do. Chandler.
Elegans,	reg. sing.	single red,	do.	Belgium.
Emperor d'Autri,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do.	Abbe Berlese. 1833.
Florida,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do.	England.
Fascicularis,	reg. dou.	single red,	do.	do.
Flaccida,	reg. simp.	single red,	do	Italy.
Fordii,	reg. dou.	unknown,	Japan,	England.

<i>Fulgentissima</i> ,	irreg. dou.	pink,	Europe,	Belgium.
<i>Formosa</i> ,	reg. dou.	<i>rubra plena</i> ,	do.	England.
<i>Formosissima</i> ,	reg. full,	<i>varieg. plena</i> ,	do.	Belgium.
<i>Fraserii</i> ,	reg. full,	unknown,	Japan,	England, 1834.
<i>Gigantea</i> ,	reg. full,	<i>rubra plena</i> ,	Europe,	do.
<i>Grandiflora</i> ,	reg. sing.	single red,	do.	do.
<i>Gloriosa</i> ,	reg. dou.	<i>warrata</i> ,	do.	Belgium.
<i>Hallesia</i> ,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do.	England.
<i>Husseyussoni</i> ,	irreg. s. d.	<i>coccinea</i> ,	do.	do.
<i>Hosackia</i> ,	irreg. s. d.	<i>warrata</i> ,	America,	Floy.
<i>Hibbertia</i> ,	irreg. s. d.	single red,	Europe,	England.
<i>Herbertii</i> ,	irreg. s. d.	single red,	do.	do.
<i>Humboldtiana</i> ,	irreg. dou.	<i>varieg. plena</i> ,	do.	Germany.
<i>Hybrida colorata</i> ,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do.	Netherlands.
<i>Imbricata</i> ,	reg. full,	unknown,	China,	England, 1820.
<i>Insignis alba</i> ,	reg. sing.	<i>dianthiflora</i> ,	Europe,	England.
do. de Tat,	irreg. s. d.	pink,	do.	do.
do. <i>rubra</i> ,	reg. sing.	<i>anemonæflora</i> ,	do.	Belgium.
<i>Iddebiiana</i> ,	reg. dou.	unknown,	do.	England.
<i>Knightii eximia</i> ,	irreg. s. d.	pink,	do.	do. 1830.
<i>Latifolia nova</i> ,	irreg. dou.	<i>staminea sine</i> ,	do.	Belgium.
<i>Lambertii</i> ,	reg. sing.	single red,	do.	Italy.
<i>Macrophylla</i> ,	reg. dou.	<i>coccinea</i> ,	do.	England.
<i>Miss Rosa</i> ,	reg. s. d.	pink,	do.	Milan, Casoriti.
<i>Magniflora simp.</i> ,	reg. sing.	single red,	do.	Paris, Tamponet.
<i>Mutabilis</i> ,	reg. dou.	pink,	do.	
<i>Nannetenis</i> ,	reg. dou.	<i>coccinea</i> ,	do.	England.
<i>New Imported</i> ,	reg. dou.	pink,	do.	do.
<i>Osburnea</i> ,	reg. sing.	<i>warrata</i> ,	do.	do.
<i>Oxoniensis</i> ,	reg. dou.	<i>rubra simp.</i> ,	do.	do.
<i>Ornata</i> ,	reg. dou.	<i>coccinea</i> ,	do.	do.
<i>Percyæ</i> ,	reg. sing.	single red,	do.	do.
<i>Pencillata</i> ,	reg. s. d.	<i>papaveracea</i> ,	do.	Belgium.
<i>Parthoniana</i> ,	irreg. full,	<i>rubra plena</i> ,	do.	do. Meens.
<i>Preston-eclipse</i> ,	irreg. full,	<i>pomponia</i> ,	do.	England.
<i>Paradoxa</i> ,	reg. sing.	single red,	do.	do.
<i>Pulchella</i> ,	reg. dou.	pink,	do.	Belgium.
<i>Pæoniæ flora rubra</i> ,	irreg. full,	unknown,	Japan,	England.
<i>Parksii striped</i> ,	reg. dou.	<i>coccinea</i> ,	Europe,	do.
<i>Palmerii rubra</i> ,	reg. dou.	pink,	do	do.
<i>Plumaria</i> ,	reg. sing.	<i>dianthiflora</i> ,	do	do.
<i>Reine des Pays-Bas.</i>	irreg. s. d.	single red,	do	Belgium.
<i>Radiata</i> ,	reg. full,	<i>coccinea</i> ,	do	Germany.
<i>Rosa sinensis</i> ,	reg. full,	pink,	do	do.
* <i>Reticulata</i> ,	irreg. s. d.	species,	China,	Eng., Vauxhall, Nursery.
<i>Rubricaulis</i> ,	reg. s. d.	single red,	Europe,	Eng., Captain Rawes, 1824.

Rosa punctata,	reg. dou.	aitonia,	Europe,	England.
Roseæ flora,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	Belgium.
Scintillans,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do	England.
Sericæa,	reg. dou.	unknown,	do	do.
Superba,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	Italy.
Staminea simpl.,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	England.
Sophianæa,	reg. s. d.	single red,	do	Paris, 1834.
Spathulata,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	England.
Thunbergia,	reg. dou.	corallina,	do.	do.
Triumphans,	reg. full,	pink,	do.	do.
Venustissima,	irreg. s. d.	warrata,	do.	Germany.
Warrata striata,	reg. dou.	pink,	do.	Belgium.
Woodsiana,	irreg. s. d.	single red,	do.	do.
Woodtii,	reg. full,	pomponia,	do.	England.

FIRST GAMUT.

DEEP CHERRY RED.

Page 71.—*Dominant color.* Carmine mixed with more or less vermillion, as in Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, of the colored table.)

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species and variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Alexandreana,	irreg. full,	warrata,	Europe,	Angers, Cachet, 1833.
Altheæflora,	irreg. dou.	rubra plena,	do	England.
Atroviolacea,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	do.
Anemone mutabilis,	reg. full,	corollina,	do	England.
Anemone var. rosea,	irreg. full,	warrata,	do	England, Low.
Blackburniana,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do	England.
Braxelliensis,	reg. s. d.	single red,	do	Belgium.
Berlesiana fulgens,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do	Abbe Berlese.
Concinnæa,	reg. full,	coccinea,	do	England.
Coccinea,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	do.
Clintonia,	reg. sing.	warrata,	America,	Floy, N. York.
Corollina,	reg. dou.	rubra plena,	Europe,	Eng., Chandler, 1819.
Dernii,	irreg. full,	single red,	do	England.
Dilecta,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	Germany.
Egertonia,	reg. dou.	rubricaulis,	do	England.
Elphinstonæa,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do	do.
Flammeæa,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do	do.
Fulgida,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	do.
Fulgens,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	do.
Gloria Belgica,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	Belgium.
Heugmaniana,	reg. s. d.	single red,	do	England.

Hexangularis mon-				
struosa,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	Europe,	England,
Insignis purpurea,	reg. sing.	warrata,	do	do.
Knightii,	reg. sing.	warrata,	do	do.
Kermesina,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do	Germany.
Lindria,	irreg. s. d.	aitonia,	do	England.
Lucida,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	do.
Mme. Adelaide,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	Paris, Tampo-
				net.
Milleri,	irreg. dou.	double red,	do	England.
Minuta,	irreg. full,	aitonia,	do	do.
Myrtifolia,	reg. full,	unknown,	Japan,	England, 1808.
do. Grandiflora,	reg. full,	unknown,	China,	Paris, Noisette.
Papaveracea,	reg. sing.	single red,	Europe,	England.
Parksii vera,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	do.
Præcellentissima,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do	Germany.
Pictorum coccinea,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do	Milan, Sacco.
Platipetala,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	England.
*Rubra simplex,	reg. sing.	species,	Japan,	do. 1739.
Rubra plena,	irreg. full,	rubra simplex,	do	Eng., in 1794, by Preston.
Rubra maxima,	irreg. full,	do.	do	England.
Rossi,	irreg. full,	do.	Europe,	Germany.
Rex Batavæ,	reg. dou.	rubricaulis,	do	Belgium.
Rawsiana or Roscii,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	Germany.
Rossiana superba,	irreg. s. d.	rubra simplex,	do	Italy.
Sanguinea,	reg. sing.	do.	do	England.
Staminea plena,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	Germany.
Superbissima,	reg. dou.	aitonia,	do	Milan, Sacco.
Sparmanniana,	reg. dou.	spathulata,	do	England.
Splendens vera,	reg. full,	rubra plena,	do	Eng., Clapponi.
Speciosa vera,	reg. full,	do.	Japan,	Capt. Rawes.
Tamponeana,	reg. dou.	rubra simplex,	Europe,	Paris, Tampo-
				net.
Warrata, or Ane.	reg. dou.	unknown,	do	England, 1816.

SECOND GAMUT.

CARNATION COLOR.

(Page 81.—Dominant color. Rose lake and cinnabar, as in Nos. 1, 2, of the colored table.)

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species and variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Albalutescens,	reg. dou.	pomp. s. f.	Europe,	England.
Incarnata,	reg. full,	unknown,	China,	Lady Hume, 1806.
Carnea,	reg. full,	do.	do	England, 1806.
Kewblush,	reg. full,	do.	Europe,	England.

SECOND GAMUT.

ORANGE RED, MORE OR LESS DEEP.

(Page 82.—Lake mixed with red cinnabar, as in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, of the colored table.)

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species and variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Anemone flora var. sinensis,	reg. full, irreg. full,	rubra plena, single red,	Europe, do	England. do.
Atrorubens,				
Augusta rubra au- rantiaca,	irreg. dou.	corallina,	do	do.
Chandlerii,	reg. full,	corallina,	do	Eng., Chandler, 1829.
Cactiflora,	reg. dou.	pink,	do	Italy, Milan.
Conspicua,	reg. full,	corallina,	do	England.
China, (Tat.)	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	do.
China large,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	do.
Derbiana vera,	reg. dou.	corallina,	do	do.
Eximia vera,	reg. full,	corallina,	do	do.
Incomparabilis,	reg. sing.	aitonia,	do	Germany.
Ingencens,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do	do.
Lauckmanni,	reg. sing,	single red,	do	Belgium.
Magniflora plena,	reg. full,	rubra plena,	do	Eng., Hamet of Clapham.
Punicæflora,	irreg. s. d.	warrata,	do	Angers, Cachet, 1828.
Parviflora,	reg. full,	rubricaulis,	do	do. do.
Palmeri purple warrata,	irreg. dou.	warrata,	do	do. do.
Reewesii,	irreg. dou.	coccinea,	do	do. do.
Revisa,	irreg. dou.	peoniæflora,	do	do. do.
Rivinii,	irreg. dou.	coccinea,	do	do. do.
Rives nova,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	do. do.

FIRST GAMUT.

GROUND WHITE, SPOTTED OR STRIPED WITH ROSE.

(Page 86.)

FIRST DIVISION.

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species and variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Bancksii,	irreg. full,	pomponia,	Europe,	England,
Dianthiflora striata plena,	irreg. dou.	pomponia,	do	Italy, Milan.
Delicatissima,	irreg. full,	pomp. simp.	do	England.
Elegantissima,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do	Germany.
Gloria mundi,	irreg. full,	pomponia,	do	Belgium.
Imperialis,	irreg. full,	pomponia,	do	Eng., Press.
Imbricata alba,	reg. full,	alba simplex,	do	England.

Punctata simp.,	reg. sing.	single red,	Europe,	Eng., Pres.
Picturata,	irreg. full,	pink,	do	do. do.
Regina Galliarum,	irreg. full,	pomponia pl.	do	do. do.
Sabina,	irreg. dou.	unknown,	do	Hor. Society, London.
Stryphosa,	reg. dou.	unknown,	do	Germany.
Spoffortiana,	irreg. full,	warrata,	do	England.
Victoria antwerpiensis,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do	Belgium.

FIRST GAMUT.

GROUND ROSE STRIPED OR WITH CHERRY RED.

(Page 88.—As in No. 1, of the colored table.)

SECOND DIVISION.

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species and variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Colvillii vera,	irreg. full,	pomponia s.	Europe,	England, 1829.
Gray Venus or Eclipse,	irreg. full,	pomponia s.	do	Eng., Press.
Punctata major,	irreg. dou.	unknown,	do	do. do.
Punctata plena,	irreg. full,	pomponia s.	do	do. do.
Rosa Mundi,	irreg. full,	do.	do	do. do.
Splendida,	irreg. full,	do.	do	do. do.
Venusta,	irreg. full,	do.	do	do. do.

FIRST GAMUT.

GROUND CLEAR OR DEEP CHERRY RED, STRIPED WITH WHITE.

(Page 89.)

THIRD DIVISION.

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Aglæ,	irreg. dou.	pink,	Europe,	France.
Adonidea,	irreg. full,	pomponia,	do	Belgium.
Cariopyllæ flora,	reg. sing.	warrata,	do	England.
Coronata rosea,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do	England, Low.
Cardinalis,	irreg. s. d.	variegata,	do	Belgium.
Donklæri,	reg. s. d.	unknown,	Japan,	Siebold, 1833.
Fioniana,	irreg. dou.	variegata,	Europe,	Paris.
Melinetti,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do	Nantes, Melinet.
Marmorata,	irreg. dou.	do.	do	Belgium.
Phillippi I., or Mexicanæ,	irreg. dou.	do.	do	Milan, Sacco.
Variegata plena,	irreg. dou.	unknown,	Japan,	Eng., 1792, C. Conner.
do. Monstruosa,	irreg. dou.	do.	Europe,	England.
Versicolor,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do	do.

SECOND GAMUT.

BICOLORED FLOWERS.

GROUND YELLOWISH CARNATION STRIPED WITH WHITE.

(Page 92.)

FIRST DIVISION.

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction
Ochroleuca,	reg. dou.	unknown,	Japan,	Eng., Siebold, 1833.
Swetia vera,	reg. dou.	do.	Europe,	Eng., Swet.

SECOND GAMUT.

BICOLORED FLOWERS.

GROUND CLEAR OR DEEP ORANGE RED, STRIPED
OR SPOTTED WITH WHITE.

(Page 92.)

SECOND DIVISION.

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Chandlerii striata,	reg. full,	corallina,	Europe,	Eng., Chandler
Cunninghami,	irreg. dou.	rubricaulis,	do	do.
Imbricata tricolor,	irreg. s. d.	unknown,	Japan,	Siebold.
Laukiana,	irreg. full,	rubra simp.	Europe,	England.
Leana superba,	irreg. dou.	unknown,	Japan,	Eng., Siebold.
Master double red,	irreg. dou.	pink,	Europe,	England.
Warrata flammula,	irreg. s. d.	warrata,	do	France.

**ALPHABETICAL
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

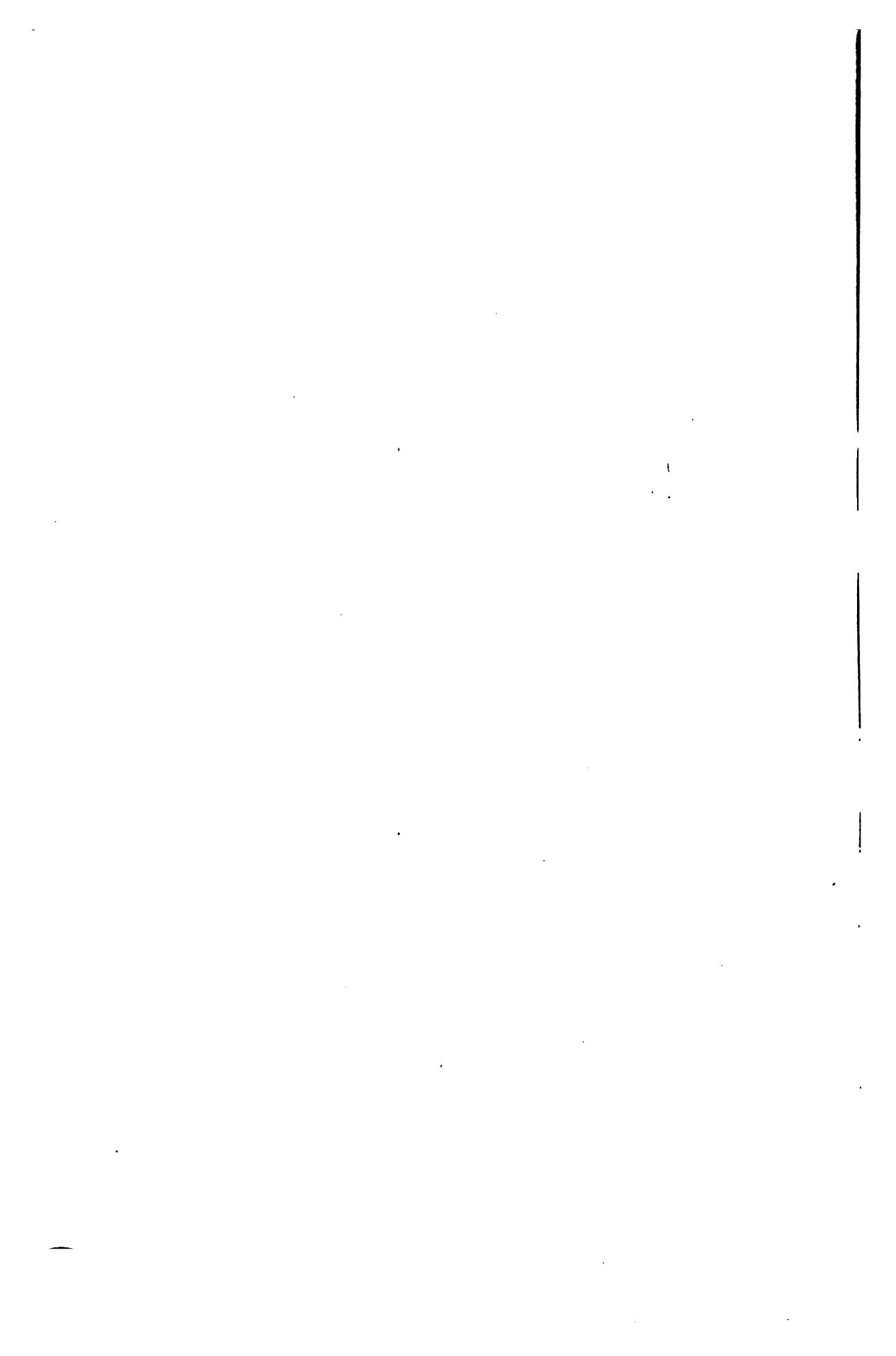
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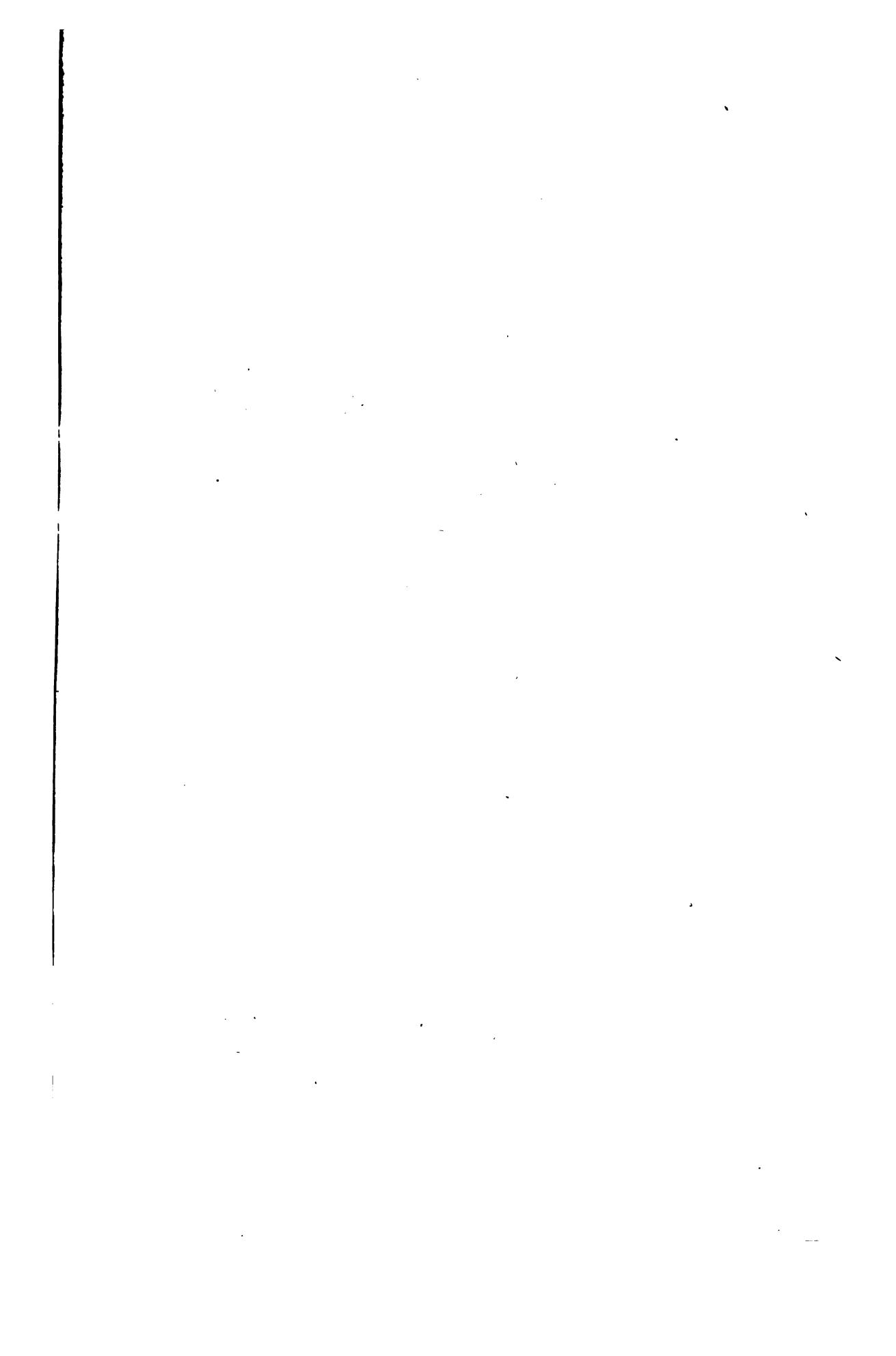
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